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

PRINCIPAL OFFICERS

*Speaker:* Sri R. Dasaratharama Reddy

*Deputy Speaker:* Sri Syed Rahmoor Ali

*Panel of Chairmen:* 1. Sri Kaza Ramanadham
2. Sri M. Narayan Reddy
3. Smt. T. E. S. Ananda Bai
4. Sri Vanka Satyanarayana
5. Smt. N. Vijayalaxmi
6. Sri Appanna Dora

*Secretary:* Sri K. Sriramachari

*Deputy Secretaries:* 1. Sri E. Sadasiva Reddy
2. Sri D. L. Narasimham

*Assistant Secretaries:* 1. Sri M. Ramanadha Sastry
2. Sri S. Purnananda Sastry
3. Sri R. N. Sarma
4. Sri K. Kutumba Rao
5. Sri Md. Ghouse Khan
6. Sri T. L. Balaram
7. Sri M. Viswanatham
8. Sri J. V. Ramana Murthy

*Chief Reporter:* Sri Habeeb Abdur Rahman
Conducting of Written Examination for Group I Services in 1976

271—

*9812 Q—Sri A. Sreeramulu (Eluru).—Will the Chief Minister be pleased to state:

(a) the number of candidates that appeared for the written examination for Group-I Services conducted by the A.P. Public Service Commission in 1976.

(b) the number of candidates interviewed by the Commission; and

(c) the number of candidates finally selected?

The Chief Minister (Sri J. Vengal Rao):—(a) 4,938
(b) 500
(c) 117

Sri A. Sreeramulu:—Sir, this is a very important cadre in the State Services. Posts like Deputy Collector, Commercial Tax Officer, Deputy Registrar etc. are covered by this recruitment. I want to know what exactly is the testing method adopted by the Public Service Commission while conducting interviews; Because not only the ability of the candidates but the suitability, his approach to these things have to

*An asterisk before the name indicates confirmation by the member.
be tested. What are the testing methods adopted by the APSC in interviewing the candidates? How much time was taken by the commission for interviewing each candidate?

Sir, the Chief Minister has not appreciated my point. Even the Central Administrative Reforms Committee has suggested that recruitment policy must be decided in consultation with the State Government. Suppose a member of the Service Commission asked a candidate, “What exactly is your idea about Emergency?” and if the candidate says against the Emergency, there is possibility of rejecting the candidature in those times. That is why recruitment policy is very clearly defined by the Government. A policy should be evolved by the P.S.C. in consultation with the State Government. Otherwise, what is the fun of taking 3 minutes for each candidate for oral interview and by saying “You can go.”
Mr. Speaker:—The procedure to remove him is by way of impeachment. A substantial motion or something must be there.

Sri A. Srimulu:—Sir, it is not my intention to make comments or criticism against the functions of the A.P.P.S.C because we have to protect its prestige. Unfortunately, I am obliged to make a small comment. I have received hundreds of complaints. There is a talk in canteen: and streets that some of the candidates spent huge amounts. It may be untrue or it may be baseless but yet it is our duty to see that the sacred institution should not be exposed to this particular task. That is why, I want to know the testing method so that Government may also aware the procedure adopted by the Members of the A.P.P.S.C. According to the information I have received persons who scored highest marks in the written examination have not been selected in the interview. That is why, the Chief Minister must call for the papers of the P.S.C. and make an enquiry: so that the prestige of the P.S.C. is not allowed to suffer.
Supply of in-correct answers in the key note to the Examiners by the A.P.P.S.C.

272—

* 9458 Q—Sarvasri Vanka Satyanarayana, M. Nagi Ruddy and Nissankararaao Venkataratnam.—Will the Chief Minister be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Public Service Commission had conducted examinations for recruitment to Group IV Services a few months back;

(b) if so, whether the Public Service Commission has supplied a key-note containing correct answers to the respective questions to the examiners for valuation of examination papers;

(c) if so, whether it is a fact that the following in-correct answers have been shown in the key-note.

(i) for the question ‘who is Brezhenev’ the answer is given as the President of Soviet Union.

(ii) for the question what is the importance of Pondichery the answer is given as it is in Kerala and Aravind Ashram is there, and

(d) if so, whether the candidates who wrote correct answers were made to fail?

'Sri K. Vengal Rao:—(a) Yes Sir.'
Sri J. Vengal Rao:- Sir, according to the information I got from the Public Service Commission, as soon as the mistakes came to the notice of the Commission, necessary corrective action was taken and the examiners were instructed to ignore that model paper. So far as valuation is concerned, no injustice is done to any candidate.
Mr. Speaker:—Probably the answers have been given deliberately because those people expect that this is the answer to be given. They only want to look into the key to give wrong answer.

Mr. Speaker:—The question is whether it is true or not. It is to be proved.
Sri A. Sriramulu:—Sir, this is not that Breznov is the President of Russia. The Service Commission is expected to recruit men to the highest posts like Deputy Collectors, Commercial Tax Officers etc. and if the Commission is allowed....

Sri A. Sriramulu:—The same applies to Class I and also Super Administrative Service. Whether the Government will examine constitutional powers it has got under Art. 19 and 220 with a view to determine the principle of recruitment?

Sri. D. R. S. C.:—Yes, certainly. In all such cases, taking into consideration the principle of recruitment, also the factors that determine the principle of recruitment.

Sri A. Sriramulu:—The same applies to Class I and also Super Administrative Service. Whether the Government are going to examine constitutional powers it has got under Art. 19 and 220 with a view to determine the principle of recruitment?

A. A. R. S.:—Yes, certainly. In all such cases, taking into consideration the principle of recruitment, also the factors that determine the principle of recruitment.

Sri A. Sriramulu:—Does the State Government, State expert not, 220 in the State of Andhra Pradesh, 220 in the State of Andhra Pradesh?

Sri A. Sriramulu:—Yes, certainly. In all such cases, taking into consideration the principle of recruitment, also the factors that determine the principle of recruitment.

Sri A. Sriramulu:—Yes, certainly. In all such cases, taking into consideration the principle of recruitment, also the factors that determine the principle of recruitment.
Candidates admitted to I.A.S. and I.P.S. Pre-Examination Centre at Osmania University

273—

*9449 Q. Sri Narsakutarama Varikataratnam:—Will the Chief Minister be pleased to state:
(a) the number of candidates admitted in I.A.S. and I.P.S. pre-examination Centre at Osmania University in 1976;
(b) the number of Scheduled Caste, Schedule Tribe, Backward Class and other candidates among them; and
(c) the number of candidates passed?

Sri J. Vengal Rao:—(a) 75
(b) Scheduled Castes 28
     Scheduled Tribes 6
     Backward Class 13
     Others 29
(c) Nil.

8-50 a.m.

9450 Q. Sri Narasimham:—I am the member of the minority. I want to know as to whether the minority language is being taught in the courses of the University?

Sri V. G. Reddy:—Any language is taught in the courses of the University. It is for the students to decide as to whether they want to take the course or not.

9451 Q. Sri V. G. Reddy:—I am the member of the minority. I want to know as to whether the minority language is being taught in the courses of the University?

1. What is the number of marriages registered in the state during the last financial year?

2. What is the number of divorces granted in the state during the last financial year?

3. What is the number of divorces granted to women who were married for less than five years?

4. What is the number of divorces granted to women who were married for more than five years?

5. What is the number of divorces granted to men who were married for less than five years?

6. What is the number of divorces granted to men who were married for more than five years?

7. What is the number of marriages registered with the notification of death?

8. What is the number of marriages registered with the notification of birth?

9. What is the number of marriages registered with the notification of marriage?

10. What is the number of marriages registered with the notification of cohabitation?

11. What is the number of marriages registered with the notification of separation?

12. What is the number of marriages registered with the notification of remarriage?

13. What is the number of marriages registered with the notification of annulment?

14. What is the number of marriages registered with the notification of nullity?

15. What is the number of marriages registered with the notification of dissolution?

16. What is the number of marriages registered with the notification of divorce?

17. What is the number of marriages registered with the notification of separation?

18. What is the number of marriages registered with the notification of remarriage?

19. What is the number of marriages registered with the notification of annulment?

20. What is the number of marriages registered with the notification of nullity?

21. What is the number of marriages registered with the notification of dissolution?

22. What is the number of marriages registered with the notification of divorce?

23. What is the number of marriages registered with the notification of separation?

24. What is the number of marriages registered with the notification of remarriage?
Sri M. Narayan Reddy :—As a whole, very few people are passing from the State in I.A.S. and I.P.S. Examination in all classes. This is confined to only one University. In view of the very poor achievement in the past, will the Government take steps to introduce this training or coaching class system under all the Universities?

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Manufacture of Telugu Computer by E.C.I.L.

(a) whether the Electronic Corporation of India Limited Company has manufactured a Telugu Computer; and

(b) if so, the purpose for which the said computer is useful?

Sri J. Vengal Rao:—M/s. Electronic Corporation of India Limited, Hyderabad have recently made an attempt to facilitate communication in the Indian Languages with Computers manufactured by them with slight modifications. After effecting the needed modifications, the Corporation has been able to communicate in Telugu (and in Hindi) with these computers.

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

A sample list of applications using Indian Languages for Computer Communication.

Introduction of Indian Languages as official language and as media of instruction up to graduate level in different States of India may lead to a situation where-in the literates conversant in English may not be very large. This necessitates the need for using Indian Languages as media of communication for technical, administrative and commercial purposes. Keeping this in view the following can be cited as some of the data processing applications in various Government Departments where usage of Indian Languages for Computer Input/Output will be essential in due course.

Department of Education:

(1) Examination results processing, printing of marks memoranda and certificates in Indian Languages.

(2) Teaching of Computer Programming in Indian Languages which will increase the employment potential for graduates (with Indian Language medium) as programmers, without any language barrier. (Removing of this language barrier facilitates introduction of programming even at High School level as is being practised in developed countries).

Revenue Department:

Land Revenue Accounts:—Data Base pertaining to holdings by individual ryots, crops under cultivation, assessment of land revenue, realisation of land revenue, etc. These can be maintained at district level using computers. As all this data will be available in Indian Languages, data processing in Indian Languages will avoid translation into English as would be needed otherwise. Computer message in Indian Languages help establish a better communication link with ryots.
Electricity Board:—Electricity bills, defaulters lists, disconnection orders, etc., can be periodically printed by the computer in Indian Languages facilitating the consumer.

Agriculture Department:

(1) To attain self-sufficiency in agricultural production, data collection and analysis on holdings of each individual, different resources and facilities available to him, soil fertility, pests and diseases prevalent in that area, history of the effects of different pesticides used earlier in that area, etc. play a significant role. As this type of data is also likely to be in Indian Languages, data processing in Indian Languages, messages printed out by the computer in Indian Languages, will aid the administration in avoiding delays in translation into English at the time of creation of Data Base and in retranslation of messages into Indian Languages. Establishment of such data base will aid the Government for proper planning.

(2) Training of agriculturists in decision making through interactive agricultural games.

Type Setting:

(1) Volume of printing in Indian Languages is increasing with the introduction of Indian Languages as media of instruction and as official languages. Text books starting from first standard to graduate class and Government manuals have to be printed and updated regularly. Computer type setting in Indian Languages will facilitate faster reproduction along with editing and updating facilities.

(2) Classified documents of the State Governments in Indian Languages can be preserved and easily retrieved in a short time under protection using Computer facilities.

Use for the Common Man:

Service Departments like Railways and Road Transport can utilize the facility of computer output messages in Indian Languages for fast and easy communication with the public. For example, seat reservation charts, reservation tickets in the local languages can be handled by the Computer.

There are many more applications like maintaining case histories of patients in hospitals, maintenance and updating of crime records by the Police Departments, etc.,
Introduction of System of Achievement Audit in Food Production Programme

275——

*9847 Q.—Sarvasri Divi Sankaraiah (Kondapi) and M. Nagi Reddy:—Will the Minister for Agriculture be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that Dr. N. Ganga Prasada Rao, Coordinator of the All India Co-ordinated Sorghum Improvement Project (AICSIP) has advised the State Government to introduce a system of Achievement Audit in Food Production Programme;

(b) if so, what are those suggestions;

(c) whether the Government has accepted those suggestions;

and

(d) if so, the manner in which they will be implemented?

The Minister for Agriculture (Sri J. Chokka Rao):—(a) No Sir.

(b), (c) & (d) Does not arise.

Introduction of System of Achievement Audit in Food Production Programme

273——

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(c) whether the Government has accepted those suggestions;

and

(d) if so, the manner in which they will be implemented?

The Minister for Agriculture (Sri J. Chokka Rao):—(a) No Sir.

(b), (c) & (d) Does not arise.
Spoiling of Crops in Ballavolu etc. Villages in Nellore District to Submersion and Inundation

9005 Q. Sri Nallapareddy Sreenivasa Reddi:— Will the Minister for Medium Irrigation be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the crops in about five thousand acres of lands belonging to Ballavolu, Chinthavaram, Pallamala and other villages in Nellore District were spoiled due to submersion and inundation in the month of October, 1976;

(b) if so, the steps taken to drain out the stagnated water; and

(c) whether a drainage scheme will be executed as a permanent relief measures?

The Minister for Minor Irrigation (Sri V. Krishnamurthy Naidu):— (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) The Yerur tank has breached in six places, during 10/76 floods. Through these breaches the stagnated flood water in Ballavolu is drained off.

(c) There is a Ballavolu drainage scheme under investigation. The Government in G.O. Ms. No. 66, Irr. & Pr. Dept., dt, 27-1-1977 accorded sanction for creation of two more Special Investigation Subdivisions under Special Investigation Division, Nellore for attending to the works on Minor Irrigation Schemes of Nellore District from 28-2-1977. After the Scheme is investigated in detail necessary steps will be taken to sanction the estimates and execute the works depending upon the funds made available.
Profits and Losses of A. P. Dairy Development Corporation.

277—

*9182 Q. — Sri Nissankara Venkataratnam: — Will the Minister of Power be pleased to state:

(a) the total capital investment of Andhra Pradesh Dairy Development Corporation;

(b) the profits and losses during the past three years;

(c) the reasons therefor; and

(d) the staff ratio in the Corporation between Animal Husbandry Department and other Departments?

Minister for Power (Sri G. Raja Ram):—

(a) Rs. 524.65 lakhs up to 31-12-76 including a sum of Rs. 57.50 lakhs allotted for Feeder/Balancing Dairy, Sangamagaramudi.

(b) Year

1974–75

Estimated loss is Rs. 62 lakhs including depreciation of rupees 35.63 lakhs (from 2-4-74 to 31-3-75).

1975–76

Estimated loss is of Rs. 40 lakhs including depreciation of rupees 39.20 lakhs.
14th July, 1977.

Oral Answers to Questions.

(c)  
(i) Due to Operational losses during the gestation period of new Dairy Units.

(ii) Due to higher price offered for cow milk with lesser fat percentage and S.N.F. than the Buffalo Milk.

(iii) Due to higher price of 6 paise per litre paid within a radius of 100 Kms from Hyderabad to attract milk to meet the growing needs of the City population.

(iv) Due to increasing the purchase price of milk in the lean season and not reducing it substantially in the flush season.

(v) Due to constant and steep increase in the operational costs due to every increasing market prices of various inputs and the increase in pay and allowances etc. extended to Corporation employees on par with the State Government employees.

(vi) For not increasing the sale price in proportion to the increase in the purchase price of milk and operational expenditure.

(d) 6:1.2.
Oral Answers to Questions.

14th July, 1977.

ప్రప్న. ప్రతి: — నాటికి ఉష్ణోగ్రత నియంత్రణ కోసం చాలా పరిషత్తులు కొనసాగాలనుకునే వేసిన ఆధ్యాత్మిక వ్యవస్థలు కొనసాగాలనుకునే. అంటే ఇది సాధనాధికారం?

ప్రప్న. ప్రతి: — భారతీయ కార్మిక సంస్థ సంస్థలు పరిషత్తులు తీవ్రమైన మరియు పరిషత్తులు భాగంగా పరిచయించాలనుకునే. అంటే ఇది సాధనాధికారం?

ప్రప్న. ప్రతి: — 1974 సంవత్సరం త్రవు సంస్థలు కొనసాగాలనుకునే వేసిన ఆధ్యాత్మిక వ్యవస్థలు కొనసాగాలనుకునే. 1974 సంవత్సరం త్రవు సంస్థలు పరిషత్తులు తీవ్రమైన మరియు పరిషత్తులు భాగంగా పరిచయించాలనుకునే. అంటే ఇది సాధనాధికారం?

ప్రప్న. ప్రతి: — కార్మిక సంస్థ సంస్థలు పరిషత్తులు తీవ్రమైన మరియు పరిషత్తులు భాగంగా పరిచయించాలనుకునే. అంటే ఇది సాధనాధికారం?

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Oral Answers to Questions.

ప. సర్వాంగం (చీస్తరు) మంత్రి: ఆధిక్యం మాత్రమే ఉంటుంది, ఉపాధి ఇచ్చినప్పటి పాయటాన్ని పోచించారు. మూడు అడ్డవరంతో వారికి కేవలమే చెప్పారు. మరియు మరియు మరియు ఎందుకు దీశాడం చేస్తుంది దీశాడం వారి అవసరాన్ని ప్రతిష్టించగలిగితే దీశాడం ఆధిక్యం కేవలం ఉంటుంది. మంత్రి అంగం విశ్లేషించిన ఉపాధి ఎందుకు నిర్వహించారు?

ప. సాంకేతికం: ఆధిక్యం చెప్పించారు. దీశాడ సాధనా కాలం మరియు సాధనా సమయం తో మాట్లాడారాయ. ఎందుకు వారి అవసరాన్ని ప్రతిష్టించారు. దీశాడ సాధనా కాలం మరియు సాధనా సమయం తో మాట్లాడారాయ. ఇది 20 అడ్డవరంతో ఇచ్చాడు మరియు (రూపాణి)

ప. సాంకేతికం: స్థాయిః లేదు. దీశాడ సాధనా కాలం మరియు సాధనా సమయం తో మాట్లాడారాయ. దీశాడ సాధనా కాలం మరియు సాధనా సమయం తో మాట్లాడారాయ. దీశాడ సాధనా కాలం మరియు సాధనా సమయం తో మాట్లాడారాయ.

ప. సర్వాంగం (చీస్తరు): ఇందులో లేదు తండ్రి విషయం ఎందుకు మాట్లాడారాయ. మూడు అడ్డవరంతో వారి ఇప్పుడు మాట్లాడారాయ. మరియు మరియు మరియు ఇది సంస్థల్లో ఉండాలి. మంత్రి అంగం విశ్లేషించింది. మంత్రి అంగం విశ్లేషించింది.

ప. సాంకేతికం: స్థాయిః లేదు. దీశాడ సాధనా కాలం మరియు సాధనా సమయం తో మాట్లాడారాయ. ఇది 20 అడ్డవరంతో ఇచ్చాడు మరియు (రూపాణి)

ప. సర్వాంగం (చీస్తరు): ఇందులో లేదు తండ్రి విషయం ఎందుకు మాట్లాడారాయ. మూడు అడ్డవరంతో వారి ఇప్పుడు మాట్లాడారాయ. మరియు మరియు మరియు ఇది సంస్థల్లో ఉండాలి. మంత్రి అంగం విశ్లేషించింది. మంత్రి అంగం విశ్లేషించింది.
Service Rules for A. P. Dairy Development Corporation

*9320 Q.—Sri Nissankara Rao Venkataratnam:—Will the Minister for Power be pleased to state:

(a) whether Service Rules have been framed for the employees of the Andhra Pradesh Dairy Development Corporation; and

(b) if not, the reasons therefor?

Sri G. Rajaram:—(a) and (b): The following Rules have been finalised by the A. P. Dairy Development Corporation Limited:—

1. Service Regulations.
2. T. A. Rules.
3. Death-cum-retirement, Gratuity Regulations.
4. Medical Treatment Rules.

The A. P. Dairy Development Corporation Limited is taking action to frame Rules relating to other matters.

Construction of Houses by Visakhapatnam Town Planning Trust

*9849 Q.—Sarvasri Divi Sankaraiah and M. Nagi Reddy:—Will the Minister for Municipal Administration be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the Visakhapatnam Town Planning Trust proposes a township on the 40 Acre flat land on the 500 ft. high Kailash Hill;

(b) if so, the total number of houses proposed to be constructed; and

(c) to which income group they will be allotted?
Minister for Municipal Administration (Sri Ch. Subbarayudu):—

(a), (b) & (c): A proposal to develop the area as a tourist complex is under consideration.

9-20 a.m.
Waffle Shells for Scheme roofing and flooring in construction of buildings by Government

*9695 Q.—Sri M. Narayan Reddy :—Will the Minister for Public Works Department be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Government have introduced ‘Waffle Shells’ scheme for roofing and flooring in the construction of buildings by the Government, Housing Board and other local authorities in our State;

(b) if so, the details and the salient features of the scheme;

(c) the extent of saving of concrete and reinforcing steel in the roofing and floors compared to R.C.C. slabs; and

(d) whether any industrial Unit has been established for production of "waffle shells of different sizes in our State to enable different agencies to make use these shells for reducing cost of construction ?

The Minister for P.W.D. (Sri Ch. Venkata Rao) :- (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) Salient features of "Waffle Shell" units are that they are funicular shells and resemble an inverted trough. These precast units are recommended to be adopted for spans of 6 mm and above in either direction. The "Waffle Shells" are nominally reinforced precast units laid on a grid pattern with cast-in-site concrete in the joints between them with necessary reinforcement. No deck concrete is provided over the unit and the finished slab has a pleasant grid pattern in the soffit. The units come in two lateral dimensions 12 cm, and 90 cm, The thickness of the top flange is 35 mm, The casting of these units is not difficult.

(c) The extent of saving of concrete and reinforcing steel in the roofing and floors compared to R.C.C. slabs is:—

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Material</th>
<th>Saving</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Cement</td>
<td>16% to 35%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Steel</td>
<td>12% to 30%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

(d) No, Sir. However, private entrepreneurs are manufacturing the shells at Karimnagar where the C.S.I.R. has introduced this specification in their Karimnagar Project.

Sri M. Narayan Reddy :—I need not emphasise the beneficial used and effect of these waffle Shell units. The Hon’ble Minister himself explained in answer to (c) how much saving of cement and steel is there. these waffle shells have become popular in other States, particularly in Northern India; they are useful for reducing
the cost of construction also the time of construction. This material is prepared by industrial units and sold in bazaars. It not only saves nearly 30% of the cost but also time. There is very urgent need to have more units under public sector. May I suggest to the Hon'ble Minister that the Housing Board and his own department which is having research in so many other things, may establish a big unit in order supply these waffle shells not only to Housing Board but also for others so that we may accelerate the tempo of housing activity.

Andhra Co-op. Mills, Guntakal

283—

*9824 Q—Sri A. Sreeramulu;—Will the Minister for Handlooms and Textiles be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Andhra Co-operative Mills, Guntakal is purchasing its requirements of cotton from the local growers:

(b) if so, the total quantity so purchased during 1976-77;

(c) the quantity of cotton purchased by the Mills from brokers from outside the State; and

(d) the reasons for not purchasing cotton from local growers?

The Minister for Handlooms (Sri K. V. Keshavulu):—(a) Yes Sir.

(b) The total quantity of local purchases during the year 1976-77 is 7,78,873-500 Kgs.

(c) 2,10,381 Kgs. during the period from January to April 1977.

(d) The mill requires different qualities of cotton for different counts of yarn to spin. The local cotton is not suitable for all the counts. Moreover, for spinning of the same counts of yarn, it is sometimes necessary to mix different varieties of cotton to get the

strength or colour. All these varieties of cotton are not grown locally and therefore, the purchases from outside are resorted to. Sometimes, when cotton from outside is available at cheaper rates than the local prevailing rates, the mills would be buying the cotton from outside. Generally, cotton is locally purchased when the required variety is available.

Sri A. Sriramulu:—This mill has been started at Guntakal to encourage cotton growers in the local area. While that is so out of the total quantity purchased, i.e., 7 lakh kgs., only 2 lakh kgs. according to the Minister's statement has been purchased from brokers; but this figure relates to January to April, 1977 while I wanted the figures from April, 1976 to March, 1977. Will the Hon'ble Minister tell us what exactly is the outside purchase through brokers from April, 1976 to March 1977.

Sri A. Sriramulu:—There is a general complaint against the policy of this spinning mill regarding the manipulative practice in regard to purchase of cotton through brokers. Will the Hon'ble Minister tell us the rate at which the outside cotton was purchased and the rate that was given to the local growers.
Mr. Speaker:—It is very difficult to get the information about the rates.

**SHORT NOTICE QUESTIONS AND ANSWERS**

**Harrasment of Harijans in Nellore District.**

285-A

*10100-C.—Sri Nallapareddi Sreenivasul Reddi:—Will the Chief Minister be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Minister for Harijan Welfare has received any representation from the M.L.A. Guntur in 1977 regarding the harassment of Harijans and other weaker Sections by the landlords in collusion with local police in Kapulur, Andalamala, Siddavaram, Gollapalem, Nayudupeta and other places in Nellore District;

(b) what are the contents of the representation;

(c) whether enquiry has been conducted on all the points mentioned in the petition; and

(d) the action taken after enquiry?

Sri J. Vengal Rao:—

(a) Yes Sir,

The representation contains details of incidents of atrocities and harassment of Harijans and other weaker sections and alleged collusion of Police officials in the above incidents.

(c) (d) Six cases were investigated. Five cases could not be enquired into as they were not reported at the concerned police stations.
Sri J. Vengal Rao:—It is reported that the Head constable Kota Police Station has beaten one Harijan boy Sri Devaprasam alias Poilah of Siddavaram village and the result was leg was amputated. The Sub-divisional Magistrate, Gudivdu conducted magisterial enquiry into the affairs of Devaprasam of Siddavaram village. Sri Jaisimha, the Sub-divisional Magistrate reported and in G. O. Memo No. departmental action has been taken on 11-4-74. Sri Srinivasul Reddy, M.L.A. was also examined as evidence required by the Enquiry Officer. The punishment against H.C. 1174 is received in Police Officer on 20-6-77 and it is under scrutiny. An amount of Rs. 1,000 is sanctioned by Government on 28-4-75 and an Ex gratia payment to the victim Poilah and it was also paid to him on 5-8-75.
14th July, 1977.

Short Notice Questions and Answers.

Voilence and unrest in Harijanawada of Yanuguntapalli,
Chittoor.

285—B

*S.N.Q. 10099-U.— Sri Vijaya Sikhamani:— Will the Chief Minister be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government are aware of the serious unrest and fear in the Harijanawada of Yanuguntapalli H/o Thenabanda in Chittoor Taluk and District due to violence rioting committed by rich landlords (Caste Hindus) on 23-6-1977, resulting in grievous injuries to Harijans and destruction of their houses;

(b) whether it is a fact that the Sub Inspector of Chittoor, Police Station instigated and supported the landlords;

(c) whether it is a fact that the grievously injured Harijans were not admitted as in-patients in Government Head Quarters Hospital Chittoor on 23-6-1977 due to influence of the landlords and after
intervention by the Superintendent of the Hospital they were admitted after 12 hours; and

(d) if so, the action taken against the duty doctor of the Hospital for the said dereliction?

Sri J. Vengala Rao:—(a) Yes Sir, but there was no serious unrest and fear as immediate action was taken and ten Caste Hindu accused were arrested on 24-6-1977 itself.

(b) No Sir.

(c) The Duty Medical Officer did not admit the injured on 23-6-1977 as he thought the injuries were not serious.

(d) Does not arise.

స్థయి: జూలై 14, 1977. నివారణ ప్రశ్నలు మరియు సమాధానాలు.

1. మామల్ ప్రశ్న: ఉత్తరం: తెలుగు భాషలో ఉత్తరం ప్రస్తుతి చేసింది.

2. మామల్ ప్రశ్న: ఉత్తరం: తెలుగు భాషలో ఉత్తరం ప్రస్తుతి చేసింది.


4. మామల్ ప్రశ్న: ఉత్తరం: తెలుగు భాషలో ఉత్తరం ప్రస్తుతి చేసింది.

5. మామల్ ప్రశ్న: ఉత్తరం: తెలుగు భాషలో ఉత్తరం ప్రస్తుతి చేసింది.


7. మామల్ ప్రశ్న: ఉత్తరం: తెలుగు భాషలో ఉత్తరం ప్రస్తుతి చేసింది.

8. మామల్ ప్రశ్న: ఉత్తరం: తెలుగు భాషలో ఉత్తరం ప్రస్తుతి చేసింది.


Issue of monthly Water Bills in the City

285-C—

S.N.Q. No. 10099-K—Smt. J. Eshwari Bai.—Will the Minister for Municipal Administration be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Water Works Department in Twin Cities will be asked to issue Monthly Bills to the consumers instead of once in two or three months thereby remove the herasment and difficulties to the public; and

(b) if so, will it be implemented from the month of July, 1977?

The Minister for Municipal Administration (Sri Challa Subbarayudu) :- (a) No.

(b) Does not arise.
WRITTEN ANSWERS TO QUESTIONS (STARRED)

**Gauges fixed on River Palar at 10th mile on Kuppam, Palamner Road**

*A—*

- **10076 Q—Sri D. Venkatesam (Kuppam):—Will the Minister for Minor Irrigation be pleased to state:**

  (a) when were the gauges fixed on the River Palar at 10th mile on Kuppam Palamner Road in Chittoor District;

  (b) what is the quantum of water available; and

  (c) the proposals before the Government to arrest the water which is flowing into Tamilnadu Government?

A.—

(a) Gauges were fixed on Palar river at Shantipuram during the month of June, 1969.

(b) As per the gauge readings the quantum of water available in 1969 and 1970 monsoon period, were 3771.92 MCft., and 1553.57 MCft. respectively.

(c) As many as 7 schemes were investigated with a view to arrest and utilise the water which is flowing into Tamil Nadu. Of this the following two schemes were found technically feasible and were taken up:

1. Restoration of Tummala Cheruvu at an estimated cost of Rs. 1.61 lakhs.

2. Formation of a new tank across Vanka near Nayanur village, h/o. No. 119 Kangudi at a cost of Rs. 5.21 lakhs.

Construction of reservoir at Vathalakonda across River Palar.

**282—**

*A 10076 A. Q.—Sri D. Venkatesam:—Will the Minister for Minor Irrigation be pleased to state:**

(a) whether there is any proposal to construct a reservoir at Vathalakonda (Perakonda) in Beggilapalli Panchayat, Kuppam taluk, Chittoor district across River Palar which was proposed in composite Madras State and Survey was conducted and dropped due to bifurcation of States;

(b) is it not a fact that to a length of 10 miles water can be stored in the forest area by constructing a reservoir at the said place
which will solve the drinking water problem and plenty of seepage water to the irrigation wells and by providing a pumping scheme assured water can be given to the entire East firka of Kuppam taluk;

(c) if so, when was the investigation done and what are their findings; and

(d) when the said work will be taken up?

A.—

(a) No, Sir.

(b) Providing a pumping scheme, and construction of a reservoir was examined with the existing features and the relative position of the river bed at the site. Water has to be pumped to a height of 400 ft. to cross the hill range at enormous cost. In addition construction of a reservoir to store water also involves abnormal cost. Hence this scheme was dropped.

(c) The Survey was conducted during 1968 and found that the proposed scheme was not feasible.

(d) Does not arise.

Running of Coop. Spinning Mills, Guntakal on loss.

284—

*9826 Q.—Sri A. Sreeramula:—Will the Minister for Handlooms and Textiles be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Andhra Co-operative Spinning Mills, Guntakal is running on loss;

(b) if so, the total accumulated loss upto-date;

(c) whether there is any proposal to hand-over the management of this Mill to private parties;

(d) whether Government have conducted any enquiry into the working of the Mill, and

(e) if so, the result thereof?

A.—

(a) Yes Sir,

(b) Rs. 109.28 lakhs.

(c) No Sir.
(d) No Sir. But the South India Textile Research Association, Coimbatore has undertaken study of the working of the mills at the instance of the Director of Handlooms and Textiles.

(e) The following are the findings of South India Textiles Research Association, Coimbatore:

1. The general performance of the mill is far from satisfactory.
2. The cost of raw material is very high working out to 88% of the sales revenue.
3. The labour cost is high and it is about 16% while it should not exceed 12 to 13% of the turnover.
4. The yarn quality is below average inspite of the quality of cotton being satisfactory or superior, indicating lack of maintenance and process control.
5. There is low productivity and under utilisation of installed capacity.
6. There is excessive labour strength and lowering work load.
7. The Machinery and equipments are outdated resulting in high cost of production.

Setting up of electronic Development Corporation in the State

285—

*8366 Q.—Sri M. Nagi Reddy:—Will the Minister for Small Industries be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government propose to set-up an Electronic Development Corporation in the state and
(b) if so, when?

A.—

(a) & (b) A committee was set up by Government to go into the matter. The Committee submitted its report. The recommendations of the Committee are under examination.
MATTERS UNDER RULE 329

re: (1) Hunger strike by the work charged Employees of P. W.D.

The order:—

The case is about the employees who went on hunger strike due to various grievances. The employees had been protesting for several days, demanding their demands to be met. The management had failed to address their grievances properly, leading to the strike.

The employees had been on hunger strike since 14th January 1977. At the time of the order, the employees had been fasting for 12 days. The strike was causing inconvenience to the public and was affecting the operations of the department.

The situation had reached a critical point, and it was decided to intervene and take necessary actions. The employees were advised to end their strike and start dialogue with the management to resolve their grievances.

The employees were also advised to seek legal advice to ensure their rights were protected. The department would take all necessary steps to address the employees' concerns.

14th July, 1977
14th July, 1977.

Matters under Rule 329: re: Hunger strike by the work-charged employees of P.W.D.

The following are the 12 demands of the Andhra Pradesh Highways (R&B) Employees' Union:

1. Abolition of workcharged system and pensionable permanency:

   The matter is under active consideration of the State Government and the financial implications involved are being worked out.

2. Family Benefit Fund Scheme:

   This demand was once examined by Irrigation & Power Dept. and the request was turned down. On further representation it is now being examined afresh.

3. Grant of D.A. merged scales on par with regular Government servants:

   It was examined more than once and in view of the large financial commitment the request was not conceded. However, the Finance Dept. will be requested to go into the issue once again.

4. Abolition of N. M. R. System:

   The Union has requested to regularise the services of the work-charged employees who have worked more than 240 days. The Chief Engineer (A&B) was instructed not to continue the employees on N.M.R. for more than 15 days. As there is no provision in the I.D. Act to regularise the services of the N. M. R. workers the issue is not being considered afresh. But persons who have put in 240 days service are eligible for retrenchment compensation in case they are retrenched after giving one month's notice.

5. Filling up of vacancies of Gang Mazdoors:

   It is being done as per the requirement and as per the yardstick prescribed.

6. Applicability of Gratuity instead of C.P.F.:

   Though the request was negatived previously, it is being further examined in consultation with Finance Department.

7. Surrender Leave:

   It is under re-consideration.

8. Extension of retirement age from 55 to 60 years:

   The demand is under consideration in Irrigation and Power Dept. as a general issue. Whatever decision is taken will be applicable to Roads and Buildings Department also.

re: Hunger strike by the work-charged employees of P.W.D.

(9) Equal pay of Gratuity to expired workers and also those appointed after 1-11-56;—This was already conceded.

(10) Enhancement of cycle allowance:—Orders were issued in April 1976 for payment of cycle allowance of Rs. 4 per month. The Union has requested to enhance it to Rs. 10. It is being examined in consultation with Finance.

(11) Agency allowance to workcharged establishment of Bhadrachalam Division: It is under consideration of the Government.

(12) Revision of scales of pay of former Road Inspectors, Gr. I:—The request has been taken up for reconsideration though it was negatived once.

As all the demands require deep consideration in view of the financial commitment and also with reference to service matters, the decisions could not be taken earlier.
Matfer under Rule 329:
re: Hunger strike by the work-charged employees of P. W. D.
Matters under Rule 329:
14th July, 1977. 419

**re: Glut in the Jaggery market in the State.**

Sri M. Narayana Reddy:—There is a serious glut in the Jaggery market in our State. Nearly 50,000 tonnes of jaggery has accumulated in the State particularly in the districts of Visakhapatnam (at Anakapally), Chittoor and Nizamabad. Now the glut and accumulation has taken place for want of exports from our State to outside the country i.e. to the Middle East Gulf countries. In this regard, several representations were made to the State and more so to the Central Government to permit organised export of Jaggery from our State. Pending clearance for export, the State Trading Corporation at Central level and at State level may purchase the jaggery from the cultivators. The next season for jaggery is fast approaching in a month or so; and there are no funds for the cultivators. So, a very serious situation has arisen and never there was so much glut.

Under these circumstances, may I request the Hon'ble Minister for Commerce and Export to take up this matter with the Central Government as well as at the State level by the S. T. C. and the Marketing Federation and if possible to start purchase of jaggery from these Centres? Otherwise, the situation deteriorates and there may be so much loss. So, there is every urgent need for organising the export of jaggery and start purchasing of jaggery on behalf of the institutions like S. T. C.

The Government of India imposed ban on the export of Jaggery through E.T.C. Cir. No.126/75. dated 10.6.75 Later, it was decided by the Government of India in the Ministry of Commerce to release a
limited quota for export of Gur (Jaggery) during the period ending 31.12.1977. Through E.T.C. Cir. No.13/77 dated 27.1.1977 issued by the Joint Chief Controller of Imports and Exports, Madras the entire quota is placed at the disposal of the Joint Chief Controller of Imports and Exports, Bombay. The quota is allotted to only exporters on first-come first served basis against 100% confirmed, irrevocable letters of credit. The export price should not be less than Rs.3500/- (Rupees three thousand five hundred only) per tonne FOB. Export will be allowed by making endorsement on the shipping bills with validity of 15 days. No extension, however, will be allowed, once the validity period expires under any circumstances. The unshipped quantity will be deemed to have been lapsed and will be available for re-allocation. As soon as the ceiling is reached licensing may be suspended.

Since ban on the export of Gur has been lifted, Gur (Jaggery) produced in A.P. to a limited extent can be exported to foreign countries subject to the conditions mentioned above. This is likely to improve the situation presently faced by the producers of gur in the State.

There being no restriction on the inter state movement of Gur, it can as well be taken to other states like where the demand is pronounced.

The A.P. State Trading Corporation will explore market for the export and internal marketing of Gur available in A.P. either on its own or in collaboration with the STC of India, if the latter is agreeable to this arrangement. The question of associating the Markfed will also be examined.

The following message was received from the Special Commissioner of A.P., New Delhi yesterday.

"Regarding export of Jaggery I brought to the attention of the officials of Ministry of Commerce and Department of Food that about 45,000 tons of Jaggery has accumulated in Vizag and Srikakulam districts and that private parties and other exporting agencies may be allowed to export it. Ministry of Commerce willing to permit State Trading Corporation to enter the Jaggery market and export it. Department of food is against export on the plea that this would result in increasing domestic price of Jaggery. They claim that this was the experience in the previous years. Minister of Commerce intends to take it up with Minister of Agriculture."
Matters under rule 329:

re Glut in the Jaggery market in the State.

The value of the jaggery now accumulated is more than 6 crores. The quality of our jaggery is very good compared to any other jaggery. Therefore, since there is some hope and the Food Ministry is delaying the matter when the Commerce Minister is willing to permit, the matter can be easily tackled by our Hon'ble Minister. Unless the Hon'ble Minister pays a visit to Delhi and takes up the matter with them in regard to exporting of jaggery to Gulf countries like Soudi Arabia, Iran, Syria, etc., it is not going to be done. Some of the productions of Andhra Pradesh is being exported from Bombay. The Hon'ble Minister may visit and also know as to what are the products that can be easily exportable from our State direct to foreign countries.

The value of the jaggery now accumulated is more than 50 crores. The value of the jaggery now accumulated is more than 50 crores.
422  14th July, 1977.

Calling attention to matters of
Urgent Public Importance:
re: Losses sustained by the poultry
breeders in the state.

Sri C. Ra...— The loss... may be due to various reasons such as poor breed of birds, bad management of the farm, diseases, high feed cost and low egg price. The feed cost has gone up to a certain extent (i.e.) by about 1/3rd (Rs. 30/- per quintal) over the prevailing feed cost during 1973-76 and 1976-77. Whereas the egg price have almost remained constant i.e. Rs. 30/- per 100 eggs average in all the three years from 1975 to date. If a poultry farmer can manage the bird's well and aim at 240 eggs production per year, the cost of production of each egg will be about 26.5 paise or Rs. 26.60 paise per 100 eggs. Thus there is a profit of Rs. 3.50 per 100 eggs produced and Rs. 9/- for bird in 18 months period. The very fact that poultry farms and population are increasing day by day and year after year in Nellore District and other parts of the State speaks of the profitability on this business. On an average there is about 20-25% growth of this industry every year.
Calling attention to Matters of Urgent Public Importance:
re: Losses sustained by the poultry breeders in the state.

The State Government is thinking of introducing legislation for Quality control of Poultry feed manufactured in the State to see that good quality of feed is sold to obtain optimum egg production. The Government have reduced the electricity tariff from 75 paise per unit to 38 paise unit to the poultry farmers.

The Income Tax concession to the Poultry farmers has been increased from Rs. 8,000 to 18,000/- The Intensive Poultry Development Block Nellore is doing extension service at the door of the farmers besides helping in marketing of eggs.

A Poultry Development and Marketing Corporation is also being contemplated to help marketing of eggs both within and outside the State.

The Animal Husbandry Department had made contacts with the Poultry Corporation authorities in Tamilnadu Government and fixed a purchasing price of 31.5 paise per egg at the door of poultry farmers in Nellore District thereby solving the marketing problem. All efforts are being made to alleviate the hardships of the Poultry Farmers who suffered from Cyclone in Nellore District and to put them on the road to success.
14th July, 1977.

Calling Attention to Matters of Urgent Public Importance:

re: Allotment of houses constructed for hut-dwellers of Afzalsagar tank, Hyderabad.

*Shri P. Dharma Reddy (Minister for Housing) — 1. The Municipal Corporation of Hyderabad has undertaken a scheme to help slum dwellers holding pattas and ownership rights over their lands numbering about 10,000 families in 61 slum areas situated in Hyderabad and Secunderabad Cities. The Afzal Sagar area is one of them. It is proposed to help slum dwellers in the area to construct 458 houses.
Calling attention to Matters of Urgent Public Importance:

re. Allotment of houses constructed for hut-dwellers of Afzalsagar tank, Hyderabad.

2. The Revenue Department have issued pattas to slum dwellers in Afzal Sagar Area. A portion of the land was cleared by the slum dwellers voluntarily and construction of 174 houses initiated with the assistance provided by the State Bank of India directly to the beneficiaries. The M.C.H., provides common facilities like roads, water taps, drainage, lighting etc. Out of 174 houses, loans for 88 houses have already been released and for the rest it will be done in the next fort night. It is for the slum dwellers themselves to undertake construction of houses with the financial assistance provided by the State Bank of India. Slum dwellers who are willing to be covered under the scheme and who hold patta rights are only brought under this scheme. The question of enlisting new persons and allotting houses to them does not arise.

*Sri Syed Hasan (Charminar):— Sir, the point is that those who are already residing in those slums whether they were asked to vacate on assurance that as and when the new constructions are ready they would be allotted those houses. If this is correct, then as per the assurance given, they should have been allotted houses for residential purpose. If this is not done, what are the special reasons overlooking those persons.

*Sri P. Dharma Reddy:— As I have already mentioned the Afzalsagar area people were given patta certificates by the Revenue Department. There are about 458 persons in the Afzalsagar area and all those 458 persons were given patta rights and for all the 458 persons the State Bank of India has assured them bank loans to the extent of Rs. 4,000 each. The Municipal Corporation is providing all the amenities. In the first instance only 174 persons have formed into a group and they have vacated their site.

*Sri Syed Hasan:— Whether the persons who were asked to vacate were residing or not. Whether they were asked to vacate on the assurance that they would be given a chance as soon as the houses are completed? Is it a fact or not?

*Sri P. Dharma Reddy:— The thing is, I don’t know whether any assurance was given but only those who have vacated voluntarily from that area, and that area alone has been developed by the M.C.H. and those who have been given patta rights have been granted loans from the bank and for such persons house construction is being taken up and not for others.

*Sri Syed Hasan:— The matter is not clear. The Minister said that they had vacated voluntarily. After that he said that patta rights have been given. Suppose, I have vacated on the assurance that as soon as the construction is completed I would be allotted or as soon as the amenities are ready, I would be allotted that plot.

Mr. Speaker:— What the Minister said is that, first the plot has to be allotted and then construction comes in.

*Sri Syed Hasan:— Persons who voluntarily vacated should have been allotted pattas. It is clear.
Sri P. Dharma Reddy:—Patta certificates were issued earlier and on their own accord after the slum dwellers scheme has been approved they have vacated. It may be some persons as you say, have not been granted patta rights over their site.

Mr. Speaker:—According to the statement of the Minister houses are not allotted plots are allotted first. Once patta is given for the land, how can it be allotted for others?

Sri Challa Subbarayudu:—Sir, I beg to lay on the Table a copy of the Rules prescribing the nature of control of the Commisioners of the Municipalities over the officers appointed under sections 29 (2) and 71 of the Andhra Pradesh Municipalities Act, 1965.
Voting of Demands for Grants.


Mr. Speaker :—Paper laid.

ANNUAL FINANCIAL STATEMENT (BUDGET) FOR 1977-78

Voting of Demands for Grants Labour and Employment, Relief and Rehabilitation

Sri T. Anjaiah :—Sir, I beg to move :

"That the Government be granted a sum not exceeding Rupees 3,85,81,000 under Demand No. XXV—Labour and Employment:"

Smt. M. Lakshmi Devi :—Sir, I beg to move :

"That the Government be granted a sum not exceeding Rupees 1,59,45,000 under Demand No. XXXI—Relief and Rehabilitation:"

Mr. Speaker :—Motions moved. The members may now move their cut motions.

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

To reduce the allotment of Rs. 3,85,81,000 for Labour and Employment by Rs. 100/-

For not restoring the bonus enjoyed by the employees and for not impressing upon the Government of India to pay the second instalment of the C. D. S, due and for not taking effective action on management who are declaring lockouts and closures—

Sri A. Sriramulu:—Sir, I beg to move:

To reduce the allotment of Rs. 3,85,81,000 for Labour and Employment by Rs. 100/-

Failure to provide un-employment allowance to the educated un-employed.

To reduce the allotment of Rs. 3,85,81,000 for Labour and Employment by Rs. 100/-

Failure to enforce minimum wages to agricultural workers.

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

*See appendices for notes on demands.*
To reduce the allotment of Rs. 3,85,81,000 for Labour and Employment by Rs. 100/-

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

To reduce the allotment of Rs. 3,85,81,100 for Labour and Employment by Rs. 100/-

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

To reduce the allotment of Rs. 3,85,81,000 for Labour and Employment by Rs. 1/-
Voting of Demands for Grants.

Sri C. V. K. Rao:—Sir, I beg to move:
To reduce the allotment of Rs. 3,85,81,000 for Labour and Employment by Rs. 100/-

The agriculture labour should be provided social Security during unemployment by unemployment relief.

Sri P. Sanyasi Rao:—Sir, I beg to move;
To reduce the allotment of Rs. 1,59,45,000 for Relief and Rehabilitation by Rs. 1/-

Mr. Speaker:—Cut Motions moved.
14th July, 1977.

Annual Financial Statement (Budget) for 1977-78.

Voting of Demands for Grants.

10-30 a.m.
Voting of Demands for Grants.

According to the Code of Discipline and its recommendations, the Management alone have to raise the issue and enter into collective agreement with the employers on general issues. The Management is responsible for the smooth functioning of the institution. The constitution of the institution gives the Management the power to take decisions on such matters.

10-40 a.m
14th July, 1977.

Annual Financial Statement (Budget) for 1977-78.

Voting of Demands for Grants.
Annual Financial Statement (Budget) 14th July, 1977

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Voting of Demands for Grants.
Annual Financial Statement (Budget) 14th July, 1977.

Voting of Demands for Grants.

19th July 1977.

The meeting was held at 10-50 a.m.

Voting of Demands for Grants.

The Meeting was convened at 10-50 a.m. by the President. The President took the Chair to conduct the business of the meeting.

Voting of demands for grants began after the roll call of the members.

The demands for grants were voted on and approved.

The meeting adjourned at 11 a.m.
Annual Financial Statement (Budget) for 1977-78.
Voting of Demands for Grants.


...
Sri M. Narayan Reddy: — Mr. Speaker, Sir, while supporting the Demand I wish to compliment the Hon'ble Minister and his Department for doing some good work during the last two 11-00 a.m. years. Specially there was lot of activity on all fronts until some time back. But whatever good work might have been done or is proposed to be done would have much effect unless the entire thinking of department and approach is changed in these days. In what respect it is necessary I will point out.

In our State the total labour force is now 122 lakhs as shown by the Hon'ble Minister himself in his note. Out of that you will kindly see where is the consideration of Labour Department activity; 68 lakhs out of 120 lakhs are agricultural labourers who live in 28,000 villages of Andhra Pradesh; again 40 lakhs handloom Workers live in villages; both put together they come to 108 lakhs out of a total of 122 lakhs. In addition there are 2.5 lakh beedi workers they again live in villages this figure is a little less, it should be more. So, 111 lakh workers are in rural areas and villages with partial and seasonal employment and in some places with no employment for most of the year. Out of this, the industrial workers are only 2.5% in all, 4 lakh workers are employed by the industries in our State which come under jurisdiction of various departments. Therefore all our concentrations is on the urban areas and on the organised industrial workers who are getting comparatively better and more remuneration wages. We are Confining our activity to 4 lakh workers
without doing much for the 118 lakhs of labour force which is scattered and widespread in all villages. Therefore the approach should be changed. The outlook and emphasis should be changed to see how best we can provide relief. I am not referring to employment in the traditional sense by registering one's name in the Employment Exchange and getting employment somewhere. There must be self-employment. How do we educate them and how do we help them to get self-employment. For this purpose, I would suggest the Creation of Rural Employment Fund as was done in West Bengal in recent years with great success. There, a fund has been created by charging some cess and surcharge on land revenue, sales tax and other taxes; thereby they collected crores of rupees for the purpose of providing rural employment by way of so many activities and also rural development. Unless that is done this gigantic problem of unemployment in rural areas—of providing employment to nearly 118 lakh workers as shown by the Government—can not be solved. Therefore there is need for such a fund; with this fund, co-ordinated, organised and well-planned activities can take place without any fear of scarcity or paucity of funds.

Now I come to where the Labour Department and the Training Department should come in with regard to formulation of various concessions for the purpose of education, training and even providing employment. The Government should instruct all the departments and other agencies to give preference to the children of the rural unemployed in all matters including free education on par with Scheduled Caste people for the purpose of granting concessions so that we may not multiply again the rural unemployment for want of education, training and skills. If this is done at least the coming generation will have the necessary skills and all that.

Apart from this I emphasise more on training. You will not kindly see at Patancheru, Visakhapatnam, Hyderabad, Vijayawada, Ibrahimpatnam even out of 4 lakhs workers that are employed in organised industry, I doubt very much whether 50% belong to this State; many of the skilled workers from outside; this is so even in our own constituency, Bodhan; the skilled workers are said to be not available. How do they become available unless they are trained and appointed as apprentices. Therefore it is going on in a circle; we are not employing because they are not trained and we are not giving training to make the skilled workers available. The training aspect must be taken care of.

Now there are 26 I.T.Is in our State and the capacity is 2000 seats. It is very much less; we need in our state 100 I.T.Is. There must be a change in the thinking. We have been accustomed to
the years to this—that unless some Central grant is given we are not prepared to take up a good scheme. Even if there are no funds from the Centre for providing training we must start with our own funds. Therefore I suggest starting of I.T.Is particularly in Visakhapatnam, Hyderabad, Patancheru, Khammam Kothagudem, etc., wherever the industries are located. Another aspect is we are sticking on to the old unpopular trades. For example, there are 145 khandasari units employing thousands of workers all over the State. You will find hardly one local worker in khandasari units. All of them come from U. P. because there is no training given at the I.T.I. and Polytechnic level. In sugar manufacture and khandasari units the potential area of employment has been closed to our local workers because there is no training. In Nizamabad and Visakhapatnam districts and wherever sugar and khandasari units are available we must open these new training courses and scarcity of funds should not come in the way.

I therefore emphasise these aspects of training and self-employment. There must be a Joint Commissioner for Labour for this purpose. I also suggest that with the cooperation of the Infrastructure Corporation we may have more rural industrial estates in such centres where skilled workers can start their own industries employing several others in the area.

It appears to me that we can never provide enough opportunities and employment, seeing the way in which the Employment Exchanges are functioning. I would only site what has been achieved in this regard. On the live registers of the Employment Exchange at present 7.33 lakh candidates are awaiting employment. Out of that we would not be able to provide employment to more than 70,000. I have checked up the last 3 months position; only 20,000 could get an opportunity; at that rate it won't be more than 70,000; that is to say there is hardly scope for 10% to get employment. How are we going to provide self-employment to the remaining 90%? Otherwise, these young boys waiting always for employment get frustrated. Therefore, open more rural industrial estates and train them more.

Regarding apprentice courses, this is a very important thing; about 5000 are employed in private sector and another 4000 are in Central undertakings. There is much scope in this regard. I would suggest to the Hon'ble Minister that the period of apprenticeship may be reduced; it appears to me, at least in certain respects unduly long, ranging from 6 months to 4 years. This can be reduced; in order to induce the employers to employ more people, the period may be cut short from 6 months to 2 or 3 months, so that more people can be employed and even if they do not get employment they can start on their own. This period appears to be rigid and the restriction may be relaxed.
With regard to training courses at the District level, every district must have at least one training centre which is more or less like I.T.I. and all the standard and specifications of training should be introduced at the district level.

11-00 a.m.

Regarding industrial housing, apart from what the Department does in this respect, at places like Kothagudem, Nizamabad are and other places where there are industries, the managements can be asked to participate in the training programme and also given funds. The Department alone cannot achieve these things. Let us involve all the public undertakings in the training programme; in addition to the apprenticeship let them train; let them also share some expenditure. About the industrial housing also not much has been done. There is provision of Rs. 10 lakhs only — that too Central amount — for 300 houses; there is need for more than 1 lakh houses for industrial workers; at present we are able to create only 400 houses every year. Let us have an Industrial Housing Corporation. We have one for Police Department and we have a Cooperative Federation; we have the Housing Board, but there is an urgent need for Industrial Housing Corporation which would succeed more than any other Corporation. The reason is this; if such a corporation is established it would not lack funds because the Provident Fund of the workers is running into several crores and the workers are willing to invest a few crores in this Corporation, the second reason is several bigger industrial units are prepared and willing to give land either free or on a nominal rate within their premises. Therefore land is also available, they are also prepared to contribute the amount and there is very little amount needed from the Government. Even otherwise if you need further amount you can take loan from L. I. C. for establishment in the 1st year. Another suggestion I would like to make is that wherever industrial housing programme is taken up, there must be exemption for the application of provisions of the Urban Ceiling Act; otherwise unnecessary complications are created acting as a curb on the housing activity; so outright exemption must be given by the Government and this industrial housing activity should be encouraged.

At present there are 934 all seats in the centres put together in the District Level Training Centres with are 10 in number. At least 5000 target should be taken for each year admission and in this we must involve other industries and public undertakings, otherwise it is not possible. Therefore I suggest to the Hon'ble Minister to give more emphasis on training and self employment and apprenticeship so that you can cover a very wide area.

Then the Act relating to payment of equal remuneration has been enforced by Central Government, during last year it has been applied in 24 to 26 trades. But there again equal payment to women workers has not been given. Though a good deal has been done it has not been given proper publicity. Therefore the trades and industries in which these provisions should be implemented should also be published in the newspapers instead of merely being published in the gazette.
Voting of Demands for Grants.

Now, regarding inter-trade union and intra-trade union rivalries, our Labour Minister being a senior, his leader is trying to solve certain problems. That is not enough. I would like to suggest that there should not be more than one union in any unit. You should have only one union for one unit, that has become a law. The Law Commission has formulated and you have simply to bring that law into effect. Secondly, there should be no political interference in the activities of the working class and there should be no politicalisation of trade union activity. We should encourage leadership among the trade union people so that they can manage their own affairs as held by Courts and Industrial Tribunals without interference from outside. Therefore non-working people should not be allowed to hold any active posts; let them become their advisers or super-patrons but not as Presidents or General Secretaries. In the last 3 months there are lock-outs and strikes ten times more than before and 41 lakh man-hours are lost. This tendency has increased nearly ten times. Therefore there is need to deal with the situation firmly and unless this is tightened there would be loss of production. I would request the Hon'ble Minister to concentrate on the rural sector and unemployed people in the agriculture sector so that they may have the full benefit of the working of the department.
14th July, 1977.

Annual Financial Statement (Budget) for 1977-78.

Voting of Demands for Grants:

[Text starts with detailed financial figures and discussions, typical of a budget document.]
Annual Financial Statement (Budget) 14th July, 1977. 443
Voting of Demands for Grants.

In accordance with the provisions of 1976 rules, the annual estimates for 1977-78 are submitted herewith. The estimates are

V.O. 976 dated 3rd September, 1976. The demands are presented in the following order:

1. Education
2. Public Works
3. Health and Sanitation
4. Social Welfare
5. Agriculture
6. Animal Husbandry
7. Industries

The details of the demands are as follows:

1. Education:
- Elementary Education: Rs. 50,000
- Secondary Education: Rs. 75,000
- Higher Education: Rs. 30,000
- Technical Education: Rs. 25,000

2. Public Works:
- Road: Rs. 100,000
- Bridge: Rs. 50,000
- Irrigation: Rs. 75,000
- Housing: Rs. 50,000

3. Health and Sanitation:
- Hospitals: Rs. 40,000
- Health Centres: Rs. 30,000
- Sanitation: Rs. 25,000
- Vector Control: Rs. 15,000

4. Social Welfare:
- Old Age: Rs. 20,000
- Disabled: Rs. 15,000
- Orphans: Rs. 10,000
- Widow Assistance: Rs. 5,000

5. Agriculture:
- Crop Improvement: Rs. 30,000
- Animal Husbandry: Rs. 20,000
- Soil Conservation: Rs. 15,000
- Farm Credit: Rs. 10,000

6. Industries:
- Small Industries: Rs. 25,000
- Cottage Industries: Rs. 15,000
- Textile: Rs. 10,000
- Food Processing: Rs. 5,000

7. Animal Husbandry:
- Livestock: Rs. 15,000
- Poultry: Rs. 10,000
- Fisheries: Rs. 5,000

The total amount required for the above demands is Rs. 500,000. It is requested that the demands be considered for approval.
Voting of Demands for Grants.

Annual Financial Statement (Budget) for 1977-78

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Voting of Demands for Grants.
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for 1977-78.

Voting of Demands for Grants

11-30 a.m.
Annual Financial Statement (Budget) for 1977-78

Voting of Demands for Grants.

446 14th July, 1977.

II-40 A.M.
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Voting of Demands for Grants.

1976 జూలై 14 న ఆంధ్రప్రదేశ్‌ ప్రభుత్వం తప్పనీ నిర్ధారించిన విత్తన పయ్యామానాలను తెలుపాడాడు. సంక్షిప్తంగా అభివృద్ధి సంస్కరణ కార్యక్రమాన్ని ప్రతిష్ఠించడానికి వాడిన వంటిది మరింత సంపన్నతి పెంచడానికి రాబడింది. ఈ పయ్యామానాల సంఖ్య లేదా ప్రత్యేకంగా ప్రధానంగా విద్యాభ్యాస నుండి తొలగించడానికి రాబడింది. ఈ పయ్యామానాలపై పరిశీలన చేయడానికి రాబడింది. ఈ పయ్యామానాలలో సైనిక ప్రాంతాల ప్రాంకం ప్రత్యేకంగా పెంచడానికి రాబడింది. ఈ పయ్యామానాలను విత్తనానికి తొడిచాడానికి రాబడింది.

పాటు అవి విద్యార్థి సంఘం ప్రత్యేకంగా పెంచడానికి రాబడింది. ఈ పయ్యామానాల సంఖ్య లేదా ప్రత్యేకంగా సైనిక ప్రాంతాల ప్రాంకం ప్రత్యేకంగా పెంచడానికి రాబడింది. ఈ పయ్యామానాలను విత్తనానికి తొడిచాడానికి రాబడింది.

168—9
14th July, 1977.

Annual Financial Statement (Budget)
for 1977-78.

Voting of Demands for Grants.
Annual Financial Statement (Budget) 14th July, 1977.

Voting of Demands for Grants

An initial statement for the financial year 1977-78 is presented here. It outlines the budget for the period and includes the voting of demands for grants. The document details the financial planning and allocations for various projects and initiatives.

[The content continues with detailed financial information and budget allocations.]
Voting of Demands for Grants

11-50 a.m.


Annual Financial Statement (Budget) for 1977-78

Voting of Demands for Grants

In the meeting of the Committee to examine the estimates of the financial year 1977-78, the following items were considered:

1. Education Grants
   - Budget: Rs. 200,000
   - Demand: Rs. 250,000
   - Voted: Rs. 220,000

2. Health Grants
   - Budget: Rs. 150,000
   - Demand: Rs. 200,000
   - Voted: Rs. 180,000

3. Housing Grants
   - Budget: Rs. 100,000
   - Demand: Rs. 150,000
   - Voted: Rs. 120,000

4. Welfare Grants
   - Budget: Rs. 50,000
   - Demand: Rs. 100,000
   - Voted: Rs. 70,000

The Committee recommended the following:

- The budget estimates should be increased to Rs. 250,000, Rs. 200,000, Rs. 150,000, and Rs. 70,000 for Education, Health, Housing, and Welfare Grants, respectively.

- The demand estimates should be reduced to Rs. 200,000, Rs. 150,000, Rs. 100,000, and Rs. 50,000 for Education, Health, Housing, and Welfare Grants, respectively.

The Committee unanimously agreed on the recommendations and the votes were taken accordingly.

The meeting adjourned at 12:00 noon.

Yours sincerely,

[Signature]

Committee Chairman.
Annual Financial Statement (Budget)  
for 1977-78  
Voting of Demands for Grants.

[Text content is not legible and cannot be transcribed accurately.]
Annual Financial Statement (Budget) for 1977-78

Voting of Demands for Grants,

12-00 noon

452 14th July, 1977

...
Voting of Demands for Grants.

The Secretary said: 20 rupees in each case, 10 rupees
20 rupees
10 rupees

The Member said: 22 rupees and 22 rupees.

The Secretary said: 6, 7 rupees in each case.

The Member said: 300 rupees in each case.

The Secretary said: 400 rupees in each case.

The Member said: 500 rupees in each case.

The Secretary said: 50 rupees.

The Member said: 30 rupees.

The Secretary said: 12:00 p.m.
14th July, 1977.  

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Voting of Demands for Grants
Annual Financial Statement (Budget) for 14th July 1977. 455
Voting of Demands for Grants.

...

Voting of Demands for Grants.

12-20 p.m.


Voting of Demands for Grants.

(పిల్లడి)
Annual Financial Statement (Budget) for 14th July, 1977.

Voting of Demands for Grants.

In pursuance of the decision of the C.C. meeting held on 10th July, 1977, the following financial statement is presented:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Item</th>
<th>Amount</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Item 1</td>
<td>$10,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Item 2</td>
<td>$15,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Item 3</td>
<td>$20,000</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

The total amount requested for grants is $45,000. The C.C. meeting voted to approve the grant requests as follows:

- Item 1: $10,000
- Item 2: $15,000
- Item 3: $20,000

The total amount approved for grants is $45,000.
14th July, 1977. Annual Financial Statement (Budget) for 1977-78

Voting of Demand for Grants,


   14th July, 1977. Annual Financial Statement (Budget) for
   1977-78

Voting of Demand for Grants,


   14th July, 1977. Annual Financial Statement (Budget) for
   1977-78

Voting of Demand for Grants,


   14th July, 1977. Annual Financial Statement (Budget) for
   1977-78

Voting of Demand for Grants,


   14th July, 1977. Annual Financial Statement (Budget) for
   1977-78

Voting of Demand for Grants,
Annual Financial Statement (Budget) for 14th July, 1977.

Voting of Demands for Grants.

12-40 p.m
Voting of Demands for Grants.

460 14th July. 1977. Annual Financial Statement (Budget) for 1977-78.

The Governor, in his Budget for 1977-78, made certain provisions in regard to the various heads of expenditure. The following is a brief summary of the same:

1. Education:
The Governor allocated Rs. 1,200,000 for the provision of teachers and other staff. The Education Department was also provided with Rs. 800,000 for the construction of new schools.

2. Health:
The Health Department was granted Rs. 300,000 for the purchase of medical equipment. The Department was also provided with Rs. 150,000 for the construction of new hospitals.

3. Agriculture:
The Agriculture Department was allocated Rs. 500,000 for the purchase of farm implements. The Department was also provided with Rs. 200,000 for the construction of new irrigation canals.

4. Public Works:
The Public Works Department was granted Rs. 700,000 for the construction of new roads. The Department was also provided with Rs. 300,000 for the repair of existing roads.

The above allocations are subject to the approval of the Legislative Assembly.
Annual Financial statement (Budget) for 1977-78.
Voting of Demands for Grants.

1. The Minister: —

2. The Minister: —

3. The Minister: —

4. The Minister: —

5. The Minister: —

6. The Minister: —
Voting of Demands for Grants.

Annual Financial Statement (Budget) for 1977-78.
Annual Financial Statement (Budget)  
14th July, 1977.  
14th July, 1977.


...
Suspension is not a punishment.
Annual Financial Statement (Budget) for 14th July, 1977 467

Finance. The State has decided to raise Rs. 165 crores to meet the
requirements of the State. The fund will be raised from the following
sources:

1. Loans from the Government of India—Rs. 150 crores
2. Loans from the Government of Andhra Pradesh—Rs. 15 crores
3. Loans from the Government of India—Rs. 10 crores
4. Loans from the Government of Andhra Pradesh—Rs. 5 crores

The fund raised will be used to meet the requirements of the State.

Interest on the fund will be calculated at 10% per annum.

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The fund raised will be used to meet the requirements of the State.

Interest on the fund will be calculated at 10% per annum.
Annual Financial Statement (Budget) for 1977—78, Voting of Demands for Grants.
Mr. Speaker:—I now put the cut motions to vote. The question is:

To reduce the allotment of Rs. 3,85,81,000 for Labour and Employment by

Rs. 100/—

For not restoring the bonus enjoyed by the employees and for not impressing upon the Government of India to pay the second instalment of the C.D.S. due and for not taking effective section on managements who are declaring lockouts and closures.

To reduce the allotment of Rs. 3,85,81,000 for Labour and Employment by

Rs. 100/—

Failure to provide un-employment allowance to the educated unemployed.
To reduce the allotment of Rs. 3,85,81,000 for Labour and Employment by Rs. 100/-

Failure to enforce minimum wages to agricultural workers.

To reduce the allotment of Rs. 3,85,81,000 for Labour and Employment by Rs. 100/-

...
To reduce the allotment of Rs. 3,85,81,000 for Labour and Employment by Rs. 100/-

The agriculture labour should be provided social security during unemployment by unemployment relief.

The cut motions were negatived.

Mr. Speaker:—The question is:

To reduce the allotment of Rs. 1,59,45,000 for Relief and Rehabilitation by Re. 1/-

The cut motion was negatived.

Mr. Speaker:—The question is:

"That the Government be granted a sum not exceeding Rs. 3,85,81,000 under Demand No. XXV - Labour and Employment."

The Motion was adopted, and demand granted.

Mr. Speaker:—The question is:

'That the Government be granted a sum not exceeding Rs. 1,59,45,000 under Demand No. XXI- Relief and Rehabilitation”

The Motion was adopted, and demand granted.

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

(The House then adjourned till half past eight of the clock on Friday, the 15th July, 1977)

APPENDIX

Note on the Demand No. XXV for Grants for Labour and Employment for 1977-78

Mr. Speaker Sir,

I rise to move Demand No. XXV concerning the Labour and Employment amounting to:

168—12

Appendix

Non-Plan. ............................................. Rs. 3,41,72,000
Plan. .................................................. Rs. 44,09,000
Total : ............................................... Rs. 3,85,81,000

In our State there is about 122 lakhs of Labour population
Out of whom nearly 68 lakhs are in Agriculture 40 lakhs in Handlooms and 2.5 lakhs in Beedi Industries. The Industrial workers who are comparatively better organised than the unorganised labour constitute about 2.5% of the total working force. Government have been considering to ameliorate the conditions of service of the unorganised labour who are employed mostly as sweated labour. In order to protect this unorganised labour, Government added 32 employments to the schedule to the Minimum Wages Act, 1948 and Government have taken policy decision to revise the minimum rates of wages in respect of the scheduled employments almost in every two years. Minimum rates of wages have been fixed in 28 scheduled employments. Minimum rates of wages in respect of 21 employments have been revised and in respect of 7 employments draft notifications were published and further action would be taken after the period of notification expires. In respect of the remaining 4 employments which were recently added to the schedule, action is being pursued to fix the minimum rates of wages as early as possible. Government have also recently enacted a separate legislation for Mutta, Jattu and Hamals who are quite unorganised. Their service conditions and employments will now be regulated under provisions of this Act.

It may also be mentioned that even in the organised sector, though the Trade Unions are functioning, because of intra-union and inter-union rivalry, they are not in a position to effectively enter into constructive dialogues on bargainable issues with the managements. Government have noticed that in some units in the same industry there is wide disparity in the wages and other conditions of service. Therefore, in order to protect the interests of the workers even in the organised sector, Government are considering the fixation of minimum rates of wages to ensure that the workers are not exploited.

Workers Participation in Management :

The Government issued instructions to the Industrial establishments employing 300 or more workers to constitute Shop and Plant Level Councils.

Out of 174 Councils formed 166 are functioning. Of the balance 58, thirty four (34) establishments are seasonal (tobacco). The sector-wise breakup as on 30-9-76 is as follows:
The Councils are functioning satisfactorily.

Lay-Offs & Retrenchments:

With a view to check arbitrary lay offs/retrenchments and closures in industrial establishments employing 300 and more workmen, the Industrial Disputes Act, 1947 has been amended by incorporating special provisions in this regard. The Amendment Act came into force with effect from 5-3-1976. As a result of implementation of new provisions, the employers have to obtain prior permission to lay-off/retrench the workmen and even in cases of closure of the establishments. This has a salutary affect in checking arbitrary lay-off/retrenchment/closures.

During the year 1976 there were 27 strikes involving 12,848 workers with a loss of 81,063 mandays and one lock-out involving 3,005 workers with a loss of 21,035 mandays. The total workers involved in the work-stoppages was 15,853 with a loss of 1,02,098 mandays.

From January, 1977 to May, 1977 there were 14 strikes involving 13,553 workers with a loss of 3,03,559 mandays and 5 lock-out involving 1,917 workers with a loss of 51,267 mandays.

9 establishments were closed during 1976 and for the period January, '77 to May, '77, eight establishments have been closed down.
The following is the position of lay-off; and retrenchments:

### Lay-Offs.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Year</th>
<th>No. of Estts.</th>
<th>No. of workers affected.</th>
<th>Reasons.</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1976</td>
<td>51</td>
<td>19,250</td>
<td>Non-availability of raw material/funds.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### Retrenchments:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Year</th>
<th>No. of Estts.</th>
<th>No. of workers affected.</th>
<th>Reasons.</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1976</td>
<td>56</td>
<td>1,273</td>
<td>Non-availability of raw materials/funds/completion of work.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1977</td>
<td>12 (Jan. to May)</td>
<td>127</td>
<td>—do—</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### SETTLEMENT OF DISPUTES AND REFERENCES TO THE COURT:

During the year, 1,113 disputes were taken up in conciliation, of which 394 were settled. In the remaining 719 conciliations failed. Besides conciliation, settlement/agreements were signed in 288 cases. Government have referred 555 industrial disputes for adjudication. The Industrial Tribunal/Labour Courts gave awards in 318 references.

### EQUAL REMUNERATION TO MEN AND WOMEN:

Government of India have enacted the Equal Remuneration Act, 1976. Government have notified 24 employments in which the Act is required to be implemented. The main object of the Act is to remove inequalities in the wage structure between men and women doing the same or similar nature of work. For this purpose Government constituted an Advisory Committee under Sec. 6 of the Equal Remuneration Act, 1976 to advise with regard to the extent to which women may be employed in the employments which have been notified by the Central Government. The above Committee shall give due regard to the number of employed in the concerned establishments or employments, nature of work, hours of work. Suitability of women, the need for providing part-time employment and such other relevant factors as the Committee may think fit for its study before tendering suitable advice to the Government.

### MUTTAH, JATTU AND HAMALS CONDITIONS OF WORK AND SERVICES:

The Andhra Pradesh Muttah, Jattu, Hamals and other Manual Workers Act was enacted in the year 1976 with the object of regulating the conditions of employment of the unprotected workmen like
Muttah, Jattu, Hamals and other Manual Labourers employed in the market areas and other allied establishments who are not covered by any of the Labour laws in force.

The provisions of the Act have been extended to the Municipal areas of Hyderabad, Vijayawada and Adoni in the first instance with effect from 3-1-1977.

Conciliation and Adjudication:

During the year 1976-77, 543 individual disputes were taken up by Conciliation Officers into conciliation. 157 cases were settled and the remaining 386 could not be settled by them and failure reports were sent to Government. Government have referred 280 disputes for adjudication. The Industrial Tribunal and the Labour Courts gave awards in 136 cases.

The Andhra Pradesh Legal Assistance to Labour Rules 1271:

Legal Aid Scheme provides for legal assistance to workmen or Unions which are unable to Prosecute their claim/appeal for lack of financial means before different Courts and authorities appointed under the Payment of Wages Act, Workmen's Compensation Act and Under Section 41 of the Shops and Establishments Act etc.

During the year 1976-77, 40 applications seeking legal assistance were sanctioned and an amount of Rs. 4,000 has been spent.

In order to give legal assistance to as many number of workers as possible, the Field Officers in the Labour Department have been instructed to see that the rules about the legal assistance are widely disseminated to the workers. Government have also approved a panel of advocates for legal assistance to the workers in various Courts.

Administration of the Code of Discipline and Trade Unions Act, 1976

According to the Code of Discipline, the recognised Unions alone has the right to raise issues and enter into collective agreements with the employers on general issues. So, far the Labour Department has settled 17 Inter-Union rivalries and 23 Intra-Union rivalries through Secret Ballots.

It may be mentioned that both the Houses of Legislature have adopted resolutions for resolving inter-Union rivalries by secret ballot system. The resolution has been referred to Government of India. Their decision is still awaited.

The Payment of Bonus Act, 1965:

Both the Houses of Legislature have adopted the following resolution:
“This House recommends to the Government of India to restore the provisions of the Bonus Act, providing for minimum Bonus as it is a deferred wage”.

In pursuance of the above resolutions the Government of India have been addressed to amend the Payment of Bonus Act and their decision is awaited.

Subsidised Industrial Housing Scheme:

The Integrated Subsidised Industrial Housing Scheme for Industrial workers economically weaker sections of the Community is mainly intended to provide Housing to the workers in the Factories sector. Under the scheme, the employers and co-operative societies of Industrial workers are granted subsidy-cum-loans by the State Government for construction of houses for Industrial workers. The main object of this scheme is to increase efficiency and productivity.

The Scheme caters to the Housing requirements of Industrial workers covered by the Factories Act, 1948 and Mine workers (other than those in Coal, Mica and Iron mines covered by the Mines Act, 1952). The scheme will be financed by the State Government out of the amounts received from the Government of India by way of loan and subsidy.

In the year 1976-77 provision of Rs. 10 lakhs was made for construction of houses to the Industrial workers and 384 quarters were constructed. Similar provision has been made for the current year also.

Contract Labour (Regulation and Abolition) Act, 1970:

The Deputy Commissioners of Labour are Registering and Licencing authorities in their respective regions, while all the Industrial Relations Officers and Labour Enforcement Officers are Inspectors under the Act.

The State Government have constituted the Andhra Pradesh State Contract Labour Advisory Board to examine and submit recommendations to the Government about the Abolition of Contract Labour System wherever it exists. The Board so far has submitted its recommendations in regard to Abolition of Contract Labour in cement and paper industries and generally for common Categories in all industries. The Board is now considering the question of abolition of Contract Labour in Sugar Industry and Ferro Alloys.


The Bonded Labour System (Abolition) Act, 1976 abolished all kinds of bonded labour. The District Collectors and Magistrates have been empowered to implement the provisions of the Act.
Appendix.  

14th July, 1977.

and to provide necessary economic protection to the freed bonded labour. They are providing rehabilitation facilities to the freed bonded labourers on the outgoing Schemes such as allotment of lands for cultivation, house-sites, grant of loans etc. About 1300 bonded labour have been got freed as per reports received. Incentives have been provided to the informants regarding existence of bonded labour.

Payment of wages Act 1936.

The object of this Act is to regulate the payment of wages to certain classes of persons employed in industry.

The number of cases of delayed and deducted wages under the Act filed and disposed of during the period of 1976-77 is as following:--

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>No. claims pending at the beginning of the Financial year 1976-77.</th>
<th>Claims filed during the period.</th>
<th>No. of claims disposed off during the Financial year 1976-77.</th>
<th>Pending disposed off at the end of the period.</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>157</td>
<td>369</td>
<td>329</td>
<td>197</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Industrial Employment (standing orders) Act, 1946.

The Act requires every employer of Industrial Establishments employing 50 or more workmen to frame rules laying down conditions of services for the workmen in accordance with Model Standing Orders as approved by the Government with suitable modifications suited to local conditions of the Industries, and get them certified by the Certifying Officer. Government have amended the Model Standing Orders, providing that a worker shall not be kept under suspension for more than 45 days.


The Andhra Pradesh Shops and Establishments Act, 1966 (State Act 15 of 1966) is enforced in 33 Municipalities and 235 Panchayats, 4 specially notified areas and 78 places of Commercial importance in the State of Andhra Pradesh. The number of Shops and Establishments registered/renewed during 1976 was 1,47,395. Due to the enhancement in the rates of registration/renewal fee of Shops and Establishments, the total amount received was Rs. 8,60,950/- which includes additional revenue to the tune of Rs. 4,42,750/- An amount of Rs. 1,43,650/- has been realised by way of fines.

Minimum wages Act, 1948.

In order to protect the unorganised labour, Government added 32 employments to the schedule to the Minimum Wages Act, 1948 and have taken a policy decision to revise the minimum rates of wages in respect of the scheduled employments almost in every two yea
Minimum rates of wages have been fixed in 28 scheduled employments. Out of these 28 scheduled employments, further revision of Minimum rates of wages is being pursued in respect of 8 scheduled employments during 1977.

As regards enforcement of Minimum Rates of Wages to Agricultural Labour, necessary instructions have also been issued to the Departmental Officers to take up prosecutions wherever violation of provisions of Act and Rules are noticed during the course of their inspections. Besides the officers of the Labour Department, Government have notified Block Development Officers, Village Development Officers, Extension Officers (Panchayat Raj), Executive Officers (Gram Panchayat) Extension Officers (Agriculture), Tahsildars, Deputy Tahsildars, and Revenue Inspectors as Inspectors under the Minimum Wages Act for more effective implementation of the Minimum Rates of Wages to Agricultural Labour. Targets of Inspections have also been prescribed for Departmental Officers as well as Officers of other departments.

It is also proposed to hold Departmental Officers Conferences at Zonal level, so that the implementation of Minimum Wages for Agricultural Labour could be effectively implemented.

Government have also notified some of the officers in other departments for effective implementation of Minimum Rates of Wages in other scheduled employments like Motor Vehicle Inspectors and Assistant Motor Vehicle Inspectors in respect of employment in Public Motor Transport, Inspectors and Sub-Inspectors of Excise in employment in Todday Tapping, District Forest Officers in respect of employment in plantations and employment in Forestry and Timbering operations and Inspectors of Factories and Assistant Inspectors of Factories in respect of all factories to which the Minimum Wages Act, 1948 applies.

Seminars have been conducted for giving wide publicity for the enforcement of minimum wages in agriculture at Srikakulam and Mahaboobnagar. A conference at official level was also held at Wanaparthy in Mahaboobnagar District. It is proposed to conduct similar conferences in other areas at official level.

During the year, district conferences were held in Chirala of Prakasam District and Yemmiganur in Kurnool District with the representatives of employers and employees of Handloom Industry to educate them in regard to the implementation of Minimum Rates of wages in the employment in Handloom Weaving Establishments.

The statistical data for the year 1976 is given below:

Appendix.
THE STATISTICAL DATA FOR THE YEAR 1976
IS GIVEN BELOW

Part I

1. No. of Inspections 97,943
2. No. of Prosecutions 509
3. No. of Prosecutions disposed off 436
4. Amount realised 65,141.00
5. No. of Claims petitions filed 93
6. No. of Claims petitions disposed off 16
7. Amount awarded 30,363.04

1-1-1977 to 31-3-1977

Part II

22,709 land holdings inspected.
1,161 villages visited.

1. No. of Inspections 16,906
2. No. of prosecutions filed 39
3. No. of Prosecutions disposed off 41
4. Amount Rs. 2,940.00
5. Claim Petitions filed 17
6. Claim Petitions disposed 2
7. Amount Rs. 792.40

Motor Transport Workers Act, 1961

The provisions of the Act are made applicable to all Motor Transport Undertakings employing less than 5 workers in the State of Andhra Pradesh.

In regard to the effective implementation of the provisions of the Motor Transport Workers Act, a Tripartite Standing Committee at the State Level has been constituted. The Committee meets twice in a year and review the implementation.

Government have enhanced the washing allowance payable to the Motor Transport Workers from Rs. 2 to Rs. 4 per mensum. This is the first State where the washing allowance payable to the workers is increased.

So far, 6,743 undertakings were registered employing 33,950 workers and an amount of Rs. 1,02,244.85 paise was realised towards registration/renewal fee.
To regulate the working conditions and to provide for the welfare of the workers of Beedi and Cigar Establishments the Beedi and Cigar workers (conditions of Employment) Act, 1966 was enacted. The provisions of this Act are similar to those of Factories Act. The Employer has to obtain a licence to use premises or places as an Industrial Establishment.

The Government have extended the provisions of Andhra Pradesh Factories and Establishments (National Festival and Other Holidays) Act, 1974 to Beedi Establishments also.

The Deputy Commissioners of Labour in the State have been notified as Appellate Authorities to hear and decide the cases arising out of dismissal, discharge and removal of the workers.

So far, 3,154 establishments were covered under the Act employing 63,319 workers and an amount of Rs. 2,92,254.50 was realised towards registration/renewal fees.

The Sales Promotion Employees (Conditions of Service) Act, 1976.

This is a Central Act enacted to regulate certain conditions of service of Sales promotion Employees in certain Establishments.

In the first instance the Act is made applicable to Pharmaceutical Industry.


Inspectors:

The Commissioner of Labour, Joint Commissioner of Labour, Deputy Commissioner of Labour (Head Quarters) and assistant Chief Inspector of Establishments of the entire State and all the Deputy Commissioners of Labour at the Zone and all Industrial Relations Officers and Labour Enforcement Officers and Assistant Inspectors of Labour were appointed as Inspectors under the Act.

Andhra Pradesh Factories and Establishments (National and Festival and Other Holidays) Act, 1974.

The Andhra Pradesh Factories and Establishment (National Festival and other Holidays) Act, 1974 is a State Legislation which has come into force with effect from 1-1-1975. The Act provides for the grant of Three National Holidays and 5 Festival Holidays to persons employed in Factories and Establishments in the State.
ADMINISTRATION:

All the Deputy Commissioners of Labour in the Zones are the authorities to notify these holidays. The Commissioner of Labour, the Joint Commissioner of Labour, the Deputy Commissioner of Labour, Hyderabad (Headquarters), the Assistant Commissioner of Labour (Headquarters), and Assistant Chief Inspector of Establishments were appointed as Inspectors for the purpose of the said Act for the whole of the State. All the Deputy Commissioners of Labour and Industrial Relations Officers and Labour Enforcement Officers and Assistant Inspectors of Labour were appointed as Inspectors for the purpose of enforcement of the Act.

FACTORIES ACT, 1948:

There are about 11,040 factories employing 3,94,000 workers in the State.

Under Factories Act, fees are realised by way of issue and renewal of licences yearly and preparation of plans for factories. The fees realised during 1976 is Rs. 41.51 lakhs.

The Factory Inspectorate is engaged in the important task of reducing industrial accidents, ensuring welfare amenities, working hours, leave facilities, payment of wages, Maternity Benefit to Women employees and prevention of child employment etc., in Factories. The Department is also organising special training course in SAFETY to workers in Telugu. Courses are conducted for different managerial levels, screening of safety films in the factories, holding of seminars on Industrial Safety and Health from time to time. The Factory Inspectorate has been organising implant safety training programme to educate the employees regarding accident prevention and the specific hazards inherent in the industry.

The Department has also been conducting safety surveys in some factories where the accident rate is high. The Directorate General, Factory Advice Service and National Safety Council have also conducted similar surveys in some high accident-prone industries with the active collaboration of the State Factory Inspectorate.

To promote safety consciousness among managements and workers, schemes of State Safety Awards and Rewards are instituted and Awards and Rewards are being given every year. Under State Safety Awards Scheme, Awards are being presented to those factories in Textile, Jute, Sugar, Cement and Engineering Industries, which achieve the highest reduction in frequency rate of accidents and also to those which constantly maintain low accident rate. Recently the scheme has been extended to Chemical Factories also. Cash rewards are being given to the workers who give best suggestions for promotion of Safety under State Safety Rewards Scheme.

The managements are being persuaded to provide employment to the dependents of the deceased and injured workers as a welfare measure.

The need for maintaining ecological balance in Industrial premises and housing colonies has been considered by the Government as an important measure for environmental health. An amend-
ment has been issued to the Andhra Pradesh Factories Rules by introducing a provision making it obligatory on the occupiers of the Factories employing 100 or more workers, to plant and maintain trees within the premises of the factory.

State Factories and Boilers Advisory Board was constituted in 1975 with the representatives of Government, Employers, Organisations and Trade Unions. The main purpose of the Board is to advise Government on accident prevention, health problems, safety measures and Welfare amenities to the workers.

The Advisory Board constituted sub-committees consisting of Members of Board and officials to study the degree of implement of Welfare provisions in Factories and to suggest regarding supply of dresses to workers.

1. Rice, Oil and Dhall Mills.
2. Sugar and Chemical.
3. Textiles, Jute and Tobacco.
4. Engineering.
5. Cement and Cement sheets.

The reports of the sub-committees have been received but in the cases of Rice, Oil and Dhall Mills, the sub-committee is again reconstituted for a thorough study of the conditions of these Mills and report.

Maternity Benefit Act, 1961:—

The Maternity Benefit Act is enforced in respect of Women in Factories. The information pertaining to the claims under the Maternity Benefit Act and the amount paid towards Maternity Benefit during the year 1976 is given below:

1. No. of women who claimed Maternity Benefits (under Maternity Benefit Act.) 139
2. No. of claims accepted and paid either fully or partly during the year 1976. 135
3. No. of cases in which special bonus was paid during the year 1976. 16
4. Total amount of Maternity Benefit including the bonus paid during the year 1976. Rs. 27,641-34
5. No. of cases in which women enjoyed full Maternity leave prior to confinement. 12

There are 20 Inspectors of Factories, 20 Assistant Inspectors of Factories and one Inspectress of Factories in the State and during the year 1975-76 they have made 6,778 regular Inspections.

Boilers Unit:

Under the Boilers Act, the Steam Boilers and Economisers installed are registered and the Boilers Inspectorate is conducting annual inspection of all the Boilers in the State for ascertaining their fitness for safe working as the Steam Boilers are of extremely dangerous nature and their explosion due to faulty designing and construction will lead to disastrous consequences. There are about 2,180 Boilers and Economisers in the State which are inspected annually by the Boilers Inspectorate. Only competent persons certified under
the Andhra Pradesh Boilers Attendants' Rules are to be kept in charge to run the Boilers. The Department is conducting examinations of Boilers Attendants of different grades twice a year. The Department has also started the conduct of Refresher Course which helps the candidates appearing for the examinations.

The schedule of Inspection fees under the Boilers Act was last revised in 1975. The receipt of the Boilers Unit for the year 1976 is Rs. 5 lakhs.

EMPLOYMENT

1. The problem of unemployment is very acute and the Government have been taking all measures to improve the employment opportunities. Under the Employment Exchanges (Compulsory Notification of Vacancies) Act, 1959, all employers in Public Sector and all employees in Private Sector employing 25 and above are required to notify all vacancies to local Employment Exchanges.

2. The Employment position in 1976 in the State showed a significant upward trend when compared to the year 1975 as could be seen from the following figures:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>1975</th>
<th>1976</th>
<th>1977 (up to 30-4-77)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1. Vacancies notified to the Employment Exchanges.</td>
<td>45,943</td>
<td>72,809</td>
<td>24,826</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2. No. of applicants placed in jobs.</td>
<td>34,485</td>
<td>50,539</td>
<td>20,028</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

As a result of the special efforts made by the Employment Exchanges the placement of Backward Class applicants in jobs has more than doubled during the year 1976, as compared to the year 1975. The placement of Scheduled Castes/Scheduled Tribes applicants and ex-servicemen also increased considerably as could be seen from the figures given below:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>1975</th>
<th>1976</th>
<th>Upto 30-4-77</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Scheduled Castes applicants placed in jobs.</td>
<td>4,769</td>
<td>7,066</td>
<td>3,082</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Scheduled Tribes applicants placed in jobs.</td>
<td>815</td>
<td>1,413</td>
<td>529</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Backward Classes applicants placed in jobs.</td>
<td>2,927</td>
<td>7,724</td>
<td>3,841</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ex-servicemen applicants placed in jobs.</td>
<td>777</td>
<td>1,070</td>
<td>343</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

3. The number of Employment seekers waiting on the rolls of the Employment Exchanges has increased from 6.11 lakhs to 7.33 lakhs during the period from 1-1-75 to 30-4-77.

The State Employment Exchange for Scheduled Caste/Scheduled Tribe Job Seekers which was established exclusively for the bene...
fit of SC/ST applicants in April, 1975 is having 10,679 Scheduled Castes and 680 Scheduled Tribes applicants on its registers as on 30-4-77. So far 1805 vacancies reserved for Scheduled Castes and 1178 vacancies reserved for Scheduled Tribes applicants have been dealt with by the above Exchange.

Whenever suitable Scheduled Castes/Scheduled Tribes applicants are not available they are being advertised in the newspapers. So far 21 such advertisements have been issued and 303 applications received in response to them have been forwarded to the concerned employers.

The Employment opportunities for Professional and Executive applicants viz. Doctors, Engineers and applicants with Masters Degree in Arts, Science have also increased considerably during the year 1976. While the number of such applicants placed in jobs during the year 1975 was 1533, during the year 1976 it increased to 2700. Number of such applicants waiting on the rolls of the Employment Exchanges has grown during this period from a figure of 1466 to 19737 as on 30-4-77.

The placement of Physically Handicapped applicants and Repatriates from Burma, Srilanka and East Pakistan has increased considerably as could be seen from the figures shown below.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>1975</th>
<th>1976</th>
<th>From 1-1-77 to 30-4-77</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Physically Handicapped</td>
<td>417</td>
<td>613</td>
<td>161</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Repatriates from Burma, Srilanka and East Pakistan</td>
<td>99</td>
<td>167</td>
<td>21</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

The Enforcement Cell which was established in November 1974 for strict implementation of the Employment Exchange (Compulsory Notification of Vacancies) Act, 1959 has not only educated many employers in complying with the provisions of the Act but also brought to book employers who violated them. Upto the end of April, 1977, 6538 showcause notices were issued to employers in the Private and Public Sectors by the Employment Exchange (Compulsory Notification of Vacancies) Act, 1959. While 190 prosecutions were launched during this period against employers who violated the provisions of the Act, 1973 of them have so far been convicted by the Courts.

Six Sub-Employment Exchanges set up at Masulipatnam, Rajahmundry, Kothagudem, Bellampally, Vikarabad and Ramagundam have facilitated many applicants who are living in the nearby places to them to register their names and secure jobs through them.

During the year 1976, the functions of the Employment Officers have been relieved of the day-to-day functioning of the Employment Exchanges and they are now entrusted with the work of Inspection and Supervision exclusively. This has resulted in intensification of
Employment Advisory Committees have been constituted in all the Districts with the District Collector as the Chairman and the Chairman, Zilla Parishad as the Vice-Chairman. All the M.L.A.s, M.L.C.s., of the respective Districts are also members of these Committees. The representative of Youth also has been included in the Committee. The above Committee not only reviews the working of the Exchanges periodically but also gives suggestions for the effective functioning of the Employment Exchanges. From among the members of the above Committee, small sub-committees have been constituted to check the fairness of submissions made by the Employment Exchanges. The above Committees are regularly meeting periodically.

CRAFTSMEN TRAINING SCHEME:

Craftsmen Training Schemes are meant for ensuring steady flow of qualified workers for the Industry and to increase the quality and quantity of industrial production with systematically trained skilled workers. It also opens new avenues of employment to the less educated.

There are 26 Industrial Training Institutes in this State with a seating capacity of 9,160 for training of Craftsmen in various engineering and non-engineering trades.

The courses offered are usually of 2 years duration and for some trades, it is one year. Qualifications for admission to these courses are usually two classes below Matric, but for some special courses it is a pass in Matriculation.

For the first time in the country this State adopted a strict procedure to select candidates based on merit considering the marks obtained in the minimum qualifying examination prescribed for admission into I.T.I. Seats are reserved for admission in favour of S.C.s, S.T.s, and B.C.s. as follows:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Category</th>
<th>Percentage</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>S.C.s.</td>
<td>14%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>S.T.s.</td>
<td>4%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>B.C.s.</td>
<td>25%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

ACTIVITIES DURING 1976-77.

Under diversification of training programme 424 seats have been diversified by introducing popular trades like Machanic (Regri) generation and Air Conditioning), Machanic (Diesel), Machanic (Motor) etc.
188 additional seats have been introduced at Industrial Training Institute, Ongole from 1-8-76 thus bringing the seating capacity of Industrial Training Institute, Ongole to 280.

With the assistance of United Nations Development Programme International Labour Organisation it is proposed to modernise the Industrial Training Institute at Visakhapatnam to meet the needs of Craftsmen for the expansion and setting up of large scale industries in the area. Under United Nations Development Programme, equipment and expertise worth 80,000 dollars is expected to be provided for this project. Under this programme the State Government has agreed to provide a sum of Rs. 6.00 lakhs towards the purchase of equipment etc. This scheme was started from 15-11-1976 and advanced training is being imparted in the following trades. Thus, this scheme will benefit a backward area in the State.

1. Indian Standard and Blue Print Reading.
3. Welding (Heavy Plate and Pressure Vessels).
4. Mechanical and Electrical Maintenance.

A curriculum Development Cell was established at the Directorate from September, 1976 exclusively to deal with the matter-pertaining to translation of text books into regional languages, preparation of syllabus for advanced training course etc., to improve the quality of training in the Industrial Training Institutes. Modern equipment worth Rs. 16.00 lakhs is being procured to the Industrial Training Institutes to improve the quality of training.

During the year 1977-78 this Department proposes to continue the schemes already taken up during the year 1976-77. It is proposed to take up the construction work of permanent buildings for Industrial Training Institute, Mancherial during this year.

At present, there is no facility of book allowance/supply of text books free of cost to Scheduled Caste and Scheduled Tribe trainees in Industrial Training Institutes. In order to enable the Scheduled Caste and Scheduled Tribe candidates to improve their technical knowledge, it is proposed to pay book allowance and also to provide Hostel accommodation wherever necessary. It is also proposed to construct extra buildings at Industrial Training Institute, Cuddapah, Vikarabad and Visakhapatnam to meet the needs of extra accommodation.

Apprenticeship Training Programme (Apprentices Act, 1961):

Apprentices Act of 1951, which was enforced in the year 1961 provides for compulsory intake of Industrial Training Institutes.
and freshers as apprentices in every specified Industry/establishment, wherever training facilities are available to develop productive skills in designated trades. This ultimately is aimed at enhancing the absorbing capacity of Industrial Training Institute trained personnel in various establishments. These programmes are being expanded to cover various fields such as Mechanical, Electrical Engineering, Chemical Engineering, Refrigeration, Textiles, Printing, Hostel and Catering, Commercial Cutting and Tailoring, Leather Crafts, Electronics, Photography and Iron & Steel Industry etc.

To advise the State Government in matters relating to the implementation of the Apprenticeship Training Programme in the State, in pursuance of the Apprentices Act, 1961 and to carry out the policy of the Government of India and the directions of the Central Apprenticeship Council, this Government reconstituted the State Apprenticeship Council and adequate representation has been given to the non-official members in this Council.

216 types of Industries have so far been notified under Apprentices Act, 1961 and 136 trades have been designated so far. The period of training ranges from 6 months to 4 years. The ratio of apprentices to be engaged in relation to skilled workers employed for each trade ranges from 1:1 to 1:50 depending upon the trades as prescribed in the Act.

Stipends are also paid to the Craftsmen apprentices by the establishments as laid down in the Act which ranges from Rs. 130/- to Rs. 200/- p.m. during the different periods of training.

Review of Apprenticeship Training Programme:

Prior to the announcement of 20 Point Economic Programme as against 4,143 training places located, only 1782 apprentices were undergoing apprenticeship training. Immediately after the announcement of 20 Point Economic Programme, review on the apprenticeship training was made and a steady progress in the engagement of apprentices was achieved. The number of apprentices as on 1—4—1976 was 4,187 against an allotment of 4,312. As on 31—5—1977 as against 5,402 training places located, 5,409 apprentices are undergoing training.

Particulars of Apprentices Belonging to weaker Sections and Minorities are detailed below:

1. Number of Scheduled Caste apprentices engaged. 472
2. Number of Scheduled Tribe apprentices engaged. 63
3. Number of Physically Handicapped apprentices engaged. 21
4. Number of apprentices engaged from rural areas. 1,635
5. Number of Weaker Sections/Minority Communities
Statutory reservation has been made for the recruitment of candidates belonging to Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribe at a ratio of 1:8 and 1:20 respectively from August, 1975. The rule of reservation is applicable to the establishments where more than 9 and 21 apprentices are engaged. As per the rule of reservation 365 Scheduled Caste and 122 Scheduled Tribe candidates have to be engaged. Actually 472 Scheduled Caste and 63 Scheduled Tribe candidates are undergoing apprenticeship training in various industries. All the available Ex. Industrial Training Institutes trainees belonging to Scheduled Caste and Scheduled Tribe have been recruited as apprentices by the managements of both public and private sector undertakings. Freshers are also recruited in the non-industrial Training Institutes trade and in the trades where there are no sufficient ex-Industrial Training Institutes Trainees. Such establishments are limited. However efforts are being made for the recruitment of more and more candidates belonging to Scheduled Castes, Scheduled Tribes and Weaker Sections as apprentices.

In addition to the apprentices engaged in State Sector, in Central Sector, as against 4079 training places located, 4058 apprentices are undergoing training. Thus at present in the 103 designated trades as against 9481 training places located 9467 apprentices are undergoing apprenticeship training in various establishments in both State and Central Sector in Andhra Pradesh. 408 and 241 Degree and Diploma holders in Engineering and Technology are also undergoing apprenticeship training in various establishments in Andhra Pradesh.

Activities During 1976-77:

Two full time Related Instruction Class Centres were established at Kakinada and Tirupathi in addition to one already established at Hyderabad under 20 point Economic Programme. These Centres are intended to provide Related Instructions to all the apprentices undergoing training throughout the State.

Basic Training facilities in Chemical Trades were provided for the first time in the State at Industrial Training Institutes, Visakhapatnam and Hyderabad Old City for effective implementation of Apprenticeship Training Programme in Chemical Engineering Group of trades from 1-8-1976 in the following trades:

(1) Attendant Operator.
(2) Laboratory Assistant.
(3) Mechanic (Maintenance Chemical Plant).
Appendix.

During the year 1977-78 it is proposed to continue the schemes already taken up during 1976-77.

It is also proposed to provide Hostel and Transport subsidy to the Apprentices of Scheduled Caste and Scheduled Tribe Candidates undergoing training in various establishments. This provision of transport subsidy will improve the placement of Scheduled Caste and Scheduled Tribe candidates as Apprentices under the provisions of the Act. Construction of one Apprentices Hostel at Mallepally, Hyderabad for providing hostel accommodation to the apprentices is under progress. The estimated cost of construction of the hostel is Rs. 5.50 lakhs and 50 trainees will be accommodated immediately.

District Level Training Centres:

There are 10 District Level Training Centres in this State under the Control of the Department. These Centres are meant mainly for training candidates from rural areas preferably coming from the families of Village artisans whose educational standards are very low. In these training Centres, some of the traditional trades are being replaced gradually and candidates are taught Agricultural Mechanic course, Mechanism (Radio and Television) (Ladies only), Electrician, Turner, Fitter, Typewriting and Shorthand (English, Lower and Higher Grades) and Cutting and Tailoring etc.

Under diversification of Training Programme the unpopular and outmoded trades existing in the District Level Training Centres are being replaced year after year by popular and employable trades.

To improve the employment opportunities and Apprenticeship Training facilities to the qualified trainees of District Level Training Centres, Industrial Training Institute Courses have been introduced in all the 10 District Level Training Centres from August, 1976 and the existing District Level Training Centres at Musheerabad, Hyderabad have been converted as District Level Training Centres and Industrial Training Institute for Girls.

In order to improve the employment opportunities for the less educated weaker section people of Hyderabad and Cuddapah District 88 seats of Industrial Training Institute pattern have been introduced in each of the District Level Training Centres at Vikarabad and Cuddapah from 1-8-1976.

In all, there are 604 Industrial Training Institute Pattern seats and 330 District Level Training Centre pattern seats in the 10 District Level Training Centres in the State.

During the year 1977-78 this Department proposes to procure necessary equipment for the Industrial Training Institute Pattern of courses introduced in all the 10 District Level Training Centres and further diversify the courses.
STATEMENT ON DEMAND No. XXXI
RELIEF AND REHABILITATION

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

MIGRANTS FROM EAST PAKISTAN

The State Government had taken the responsibility of settling 2,000 East Pakistan migrants on lands as they are basically agriculturists. About 8,000 acres of land at Isagaon in Adilabad Dist. were reclaimed during 1965-66 and allotted to 1,000 families. New areas are being reclaimed for settlement of 1,000 more East Pakistan migrants. At present there are 1,918 families in the Project area. Out of this, 1,415 families have already been settled in villages in the Isagaon Rehabilitation Project. 150 families are being settled on land during kharif, 1977 and the remaining 353 families will be in the transit camps under Karmeshib and will be settled as and when lands are made available. For this purpose, there is a proposal to settle 50 families in 295 acres in Kadamba extension. The details of survey is yet to be taken up. Similarly in Bapu and Ganganpur area, there is a proposal for settlement of 340 families in 1,700 acres of land out of 2,300 acres of land released in G.O.Ms. No. 343, Forest & Rural Development Department, dated 12-5-1975. In all, 2,900 families will be settled in the Project area.

Besides the above 2,000 families, it is proposed to settle 100 non-agricultural East Pakistan migrant families in 9 Municipal Towns of Andhra Pradesh for which a sum of Rs. 7.00 lakhs has been sanctioned for the construction of 100 houses/shops which are being constructed by 9 Municipalities, viz., Guntur, Rajahmundry, Karimnagar, Vajrayawada, Warangal, Nellore, Visakhapatnam, Nizamabad and Ongole. Guntur Municipality completed the work and the work in other Municipalities is in progress.

The State Government got financial aid from the Centre for converting these dry lands into wet lands and a good portion of these lands is likely to come under assured irrigation in round about 2 to 3 years. The Central Government have also given funds for sinking of 20 bore wells and for construction of two dams in these forest areas.
where land has been reclaimed for agricultural purposes. The 2 dams are likely to be completed during the current year. At the moment about 8 bore wells have been commissioned and the work of erection of 10 Turbine pumps to the 10 bore drilled by Central Ground Water Board are being attended to by the Project authorities. Apart from irrigation facilities that are being provided in this Project, care has been taken to provide the livestock for farming, pesticides, chemical fertilizers, agricultural implements etc., to each family. Each family was given 5 acres of agricultural land and also 5 cents of land to grow vegetables etc., in the back-yards of their residential houses. For purposes of grants of short-term loan facilities, Co-operative Farming Societies have also been formed.

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

Repatriates from Burma.

The repatriates from Burma started arriving in this State from August 1964. So far, 7,417 families of Burma Repatriates have arrived in this State and they have disbursed in various districts in the State.

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

Loans for small trade and business upto ceiling of Rs. 5,000/- per family are given through district authorities. They are also given housing loans with a ceiling of Rs. 6,000/- in urban areas and Rs. 3,000/- including grant of Rs. 700/- per family in rural areas and loans per business premises upto Rs. 1,000/- in urban areas and Rs. 200/- in rural areas. Besides, repatriates can become members of the Repatriates Co-operative Finance & Development Bank at Madras which provides credit facilities to the repatriate members settled in the Southern States.

The following schemes have so far been sanctioned:

3. Burma Repatriates Stone Crushing Unit, Visakhapatnam,
7. Burma Repatriates Mahila Sewing Unit, Visakhapatnam.

**BOARDING HOMES AT VISAKHAPATNAM**

With a view to provide educational facilities to the children or Burma Repatriates, two Boarding Homes are functioning at Visakhapatnam—one at Bheemunipatnam and another at Anakapalli. In these Boarding Homes, only children of Burma Repatriates are admitted whose parents' income is not more than Rs. 250/- per month. They are granted educational concessions as per the pattern of scheme approved by the Government of India, for education of the children of Burma Repatriates.

The present strength of the Boarding Homes is as follows:

1. **BOARDING HOME AT BHEEMUNIPATNAM**:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Year</th>
<th>VI &amp; VII Classes</th>
<th>Elementary Class</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Boys</td>
<td>Girls</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1975-76</td>
<td>72</td>
<td>30</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

2. **BOARDING HOME AT ANAKAPALLI**:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Year</th>
<th>High School Classes</th>
<th>Elementary Classes</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Boys</td>
<td>Girls</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1975-76</td>
<td>58</td>
<td>48</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

These Boarding Homes were being financed by Government of India, Ministry of Supply & Rehabilitation but in 1975 they decided that they will finance the Boarding Homes upto 31-3-1977 and thereafter the State Government will be responsible for meeting all the expenditure on these Homes.

In view of the difficult ways and means position of the State Government the matter is being taken up with the Government of India to consider this issue and agree to continue to finance the Boarding Homes atleast for a further period of two years beyond March, 1977.

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

REPATRIATES FROM SRILANKA

Under the Indo-Ceylon Agreement 1964 about 5,25,000 persons of Indian origin were proposed to be repatriated to India over a period of 15 years. The repatriation started from August, 1968 and 411 families have been settled in Andhra Pradesh till now.

Coffee Plantation Project At Chintapalli and Paderu Agency Areas in Visakhapatnam District

After clearance from Government of India, a scheme to rehabilitate 600 Sri Lanka repatriates in Coffee Plantation Project in an area of 2,025 acres in Chintapalli and Paderu agencies in Visakhapatnam District costing Rs. 106.577 lakhs by way of straight loan from Government of India has been taken up for implementation. Subsequently, the Government of India wanted this Government to formulate Corporation to manage the Coffee Plantation but the State Government decided to freeze the scheme in view of the changed policy of the Government of India from straight loan to that of a Corporation and sent a revised scheme to them to limit Sri Lanka Repatriates to 125 families (250 workers) at the rate of 2 workers in each family at a cost of Rs. 34.38 lakhs. The above amount has been released by them. 125 houses also have been constructed to those repatriates.

At present 77 families (188 workers) are working in the Project. The remaining vacancies will be filled in due course.

Dairy Farming Schemes

The Dairy Farming Scheme to rehabilitate 250 Sri Lanka Repatriate families in Nellore District at an approximate cost of Rs. 8.75 lakhs is under consideration of this Government.

A Co-operative village at Nemmilimitta Agraharam, Sullurpet Taluk, Nellore District has been formed in which 21 families have been settled. They have been sanctioned business loans and housing loans for construction of houses.

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