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 Rahmat Ali
Panel of Chairmen:
1. Sri Kaza Ramanadham
2. Sri M. Narayan Reddy
3. Smt. T. E. S. Ananda Bai
4. Sri Vanka Sathyarayana
5. Smt. N. Vijayalakshmi
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. Viswanathan
8. Sri J. V. Ramana Murthy

Chief Reporter: Sri Habeeb Abdur Rahman
ANDHRA PRADESH LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY

Wednesday, the 6th July, 1977.

The House met at Half-Past Eight of the Clock.

(Mr. Speaker in the Chair)

ORAL ANSWERS TO QUESTIONS

Collections of donations from the Public for the construction of Police Stations

181—

*9265 Q.—Sarvasri Vanka Satyanarayana (Penugonda) and M. NagiReddy (Guraala):—Will the Chief Minister be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government have given its consent to the Police Department for collection of donations from the public for the construction of Police Stations in the State; and

(b) if so, where such Police Stations are proposed to be constructed with public donations?

The Chief Minister (Sri J. Vengala Rao):—(a) Permission has been accorded for the acceptance of donations from the public for construction of Police Stations:

(b) The Police Stations are proposed to be constructed at the following four places with public donations:

1. Pidiguralla in Guntur District:
2. Kothapeta in Guntur Town:
3. Rajoli in Mahaboonegar District:

* An asterisk before the name indicates confirmation by the Member.
Mr. Speaker :— That does not arise under Supplementaries...

Sri S. Jaipal Reddy :— Let the Chief Minister say that Government Officials will not do this in respect of any thing in future.

Sri S. Jaipal Reddy (Kalva kurthy) :— It is not only with regard to the Police Officials. The Government should evolve a Policy with regard to the Government Officers also. Whenever they Collect donations....

Mr. Speaker :— That does not arise under Supplementaries...

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Mr. Speaker :— That does not arise under Supplementaries...

Sri A. Sriramulu (Eluru):—Sir, The Police Department having enormous powers, should not be given power to collect donations because donations will be collected forcibly. Donations should come voluntarily.

Sri V. V. Vasantha R. Rao (Kakinada):—It is not the Police Department which should collect donations. Donations should come voluntarily.

Industrial licence to the Fertilizers Factory at Kakinada

182—

9366 Q.—Sri C.V.K. Rao (Kakinada):—Will the Chief Minister be pleased to state:

(a) whether the permission given to Shaw Wallace Company to establish Fertilizers Factory at Kakinada in 1977 is now converted into a grant of Industrial licence;

(b) if so, the reasons for the delay of two years to issue an Industrial licence;

(c) whether it is a fact that the Government of U.P. assured a total investment of Rs. 190 crores, Indian Industrial Development Bank an investment of Rs. 120 crores, Andhra Pradesh State Government an investment of Rs. 9 crores with full State co-operation for the project; and

(d) if so, the reasons for the delay in taking up the project?

Shri J. Venkata Rao:—The answer is placed on the Table of the House.
(a) A letter of Intent was given to M/s Nagarjuna Fertilisers Ltd., for the establishment of a Fertiliser Factory at Kakinada. The Project will be promoted by M/s Shaw Wallace and Company Ltd., State Government will be financially participating in the project. The letter of intent was issued on 30-1-1974. It has not yet been converted into a licence. Government of India will consider grant of the industrial licence after completion of a number of formalities.

(b) There has been no delay on the part of the Government to issue the industrial licence. The cost of the project is very high and the finalisation of the various formalities will have to be done with great care and attention to detail. The Company has been taking a number of steps to finalise the various formalities and arrangements.

(c) Government of India have indicated that foreign exchange to a tune of £32 million about Rs. 50 crores has been agreed to in principle by the Overseas Development Ministry of the U.K. Government for this project. The Company has been holding discussions with the Overseas Development Ministry on the various terms and conditions governing the said assistance. The Company has approached the Industrial Development Bank of India for term loan. They are yet to take up the appraisal of the project. State Government have agreed in principle to participate in the equity of the project limiting the participation to Rs. 9 crores. It is understood that in December, 1976 Government of India approved the Company's Finance Plan for raising the resources required for the project.

(d) The magnitude of the project is such that time is required to finalise the various aspects of the project. The financial tie-up arrangements, infrastructural facilities, collaboration agreements etc., are under the active consideration of the Company and necessary decisions are expected to be taken soon.
CONSTRUCTION OF CHEMICAL FERTILIZER FACTORY AT KAKINADA.

183—

*9411Q.—Sri Nallapareddi Sreenivasul Reddy (Gudur):—Will the Chief Minister be pleased to state:

(a) when the construction of Chemical Fertilizer Factory at Kakinada will be taken up;

(b) the revised estimates for the construction of this factory;

(c) the names of the share holders;

(d) the annual production capacity of this factory; and

(e) the employment potential of the same?
Sri J. Vengala Rao:—

(a) The construction of the Project will be taken up after the financial arrangements are made and other formalities required for the project are completed.

(b) The estimated cost of the Project is about Rs. 180 crores.

(c) The names of the present share holders are:

(1) Mr. S. P. Acharya
(2) Mr. T. C. Narayan
(3) Mr. M. K. Kumar
(4) Mr. T. S. Venkatesan
(5) Tezpur Tea Company Limited
(6) The Hooghly Flour Mills Limited
(7) Shawalace Nominees Limited

(d) The annual production capacity indicated in the letter of intent is 2,28,000 tonnes of Nitrogen, 81,600 tonnes of P2O5 and 69,700 tonnes of K2O. In the first phase of the project only Urea will be manufactured.

(e) The direct employment potential is estimated at 600. But there will be considerable employment in the secondary and tertiary sector.

8-40 a.m.
SETTLEMENT OF THE BILLS OF THE CONTRACTORS OF NAGARJUNASAGAR PROJECT.

184—

9622 Q.—Sri D. Raja Gopal Reddy (Darsi):— Will the Chief Minister be pleased to state:

(a) the number of final bills of the contractors still pending settlement in the three circles of Kurichedu, Ongole and Karempudi under Nagarjunasagar Project from the year 1970 till to-day i. e., 1-4-77;

(b) the reasons why these bills have not yet been settled so far ;

(c) whether the Government propose to set up a separate P.A.O's office for settlement of the final bills.

(d) whether it is a fact that M. Books, Estimates and agreements of certain contractors of Kurichedu who under-took drought relief works are not traceable;

(e) whether the final bill of the said contractors have been settled; and

(f) if not, the reasons for the same ?

Sri V. Krishna Murthy Naidu:—

(a) Sir, 32 final bills in Kurichedu Circle, 117 final bills in Ongole Circle and 21 final bills in Karempudi Circle are pending.

(b) These bills could not be settled for want of certain formalities to be complied with.

(c) No, Sir.

(d) One M-Book is misplaced.

(e) & (f) Action is being taken to settle the bills.
estimates for want of sanction of estimate, 7 or want of sanction of administrative approval of the Superintending Engineer, 2 for want of M. Books from the Superintendent Engineer, Ongole (5 M. Books) Pending under scrutiny in Divisional Office 3 for want of old records.

Sri A. Sriramulu:—Sir, the reasons explained by the Minister are for want of administrative sanction, for want of technical sanction so on and so forth. These are the basic needs that the office ought to have done before the entrustment of the work. Why the Department neglected to provide administrative and technical sanction before entrustment of the work?

Sri A. Sriramulu:—Sir, the entire set up is bogged down by procedural delays. How these Procedural delays can be reduced.

Sri A. Sriramulu:—The entire setup is bogged down.

MISAPPROPRIATION OF AMOUNT
BY THE U. D. C. OF AGRICULTURE
DEPARTMENT, NANDYAL

185-

*9836 Q.—Sri Nissankararao Venkata Ratnam (Guntur II): - Will the Minister for Agriculture be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that Sri Yellappa, U. D. C. of Agriculture Department, Nandyal, misappropriated an amount about Rs. 3 lakhs; and

(b) if so, the action taken against him?

The Minister for Agriculture (Sri J. Chokkarao):

(a) & (b) Sri D. Yellappa, U.D.C. office of the Deputy Director of Agriculture (I.C.D.P.), Adoni, misappropriated an amount of Rs. 2,32,072-48. He has been suspended and the Deputy Director of Agriculture, Kurnool has been appointed as Enquiry officer in this case. The entire amount of Rs. 2,32,072-48 was also recovered and got remitted into the Government account.

Ora! Answers to questions

...
Oral Answers to Questions. 6th July, 1977. 287

ఉద్దేశించిన ప్రశ్నలు మనం క్రమంగా ఉపయోగించాం?

ప్రశ్నాస: — మనం ఈ ప్రశ్నలను మూడు సంవత్సరాల పైన ఉపయోగం చేసాం. కాని కొనసాగిన సమయంలో రెండు సంవత్సరాల పైన ఉపయోగం చేసాం.

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ప్రాంభికమైన ప్రశ్నాస: — రెండు సంవత్సరాల పైన ఉపయోగం చేసాం?
9-00 a.m.

Mr. Speaker: —This does not arise.

Mr. Speaker: —It has been recovered.

**ENTRUSTING THE SALE OF LADDU AND VADAI TO THE BANK BY T.T.D.**

186—

9815 Q. Sri A. Sreeramulu (Eluru): - Will the Minister for Agriculture be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the T.T.D. authorities have entrusted the sale of prasadams like Laddu and Vadai to a bank, and if so, the name of the bank;

(b) the terms and conditions on which the sale has been entrusted;

(c) the average monthly receipts on account of sale of these prasadams during 1977;

(d) whether the transfer of this item of work to the Bank has led to the enlargement of staff; and

(e) if so, the number of employees so affected?
Sri J. Chokkarao :-
(a) Yes Sir, Andhra Bank.
(b) A copy of the terms and conditions is placed on the Table of the House.
(c) Rs. 2,38,880-25 Ps.
(d) No Sir.
(e) Does not arise.

TERMS AND CONDITIONS

1. The Vagapadi counter (selling of laddu, vadai and sugar candy) situated at Sadassu hall will be handed over to the Andhra Bank Limited, Tirupathi with effect from 1-2-1977.

2. Experienced staff member in selling laddu, vadai and sugar candy will be deputed to Andhra Bank as per their request for a period of two months on terms as admissible under the rules.

3. The Bank shall make its own arrangements for the operation of the vagapadi counter at Sadassu hall by its own staff members with effect from 1-4-1977.

4. The counter must function from opening of the temple doors to closing of the temple doors throughout the week including Sundays and public holidays.

5. The Peishkar, Sri Tirumala Tirupathi shall supply laddu, vadai and sugar candy prasadams on proper invoice to Andhra Bank every day morning depending upon the available stock at the counter.

6. The Superintendent, Potu Section, Sri T.T. will verify the stock position in vagapadi counter at Sadassu hall every day morning and report the matter to the Peishkar, stock position must be maintained in the following proforma at the close of the day and consolidated statement at the close of every month.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>S.No.</th>
<th>Name of the item</th>
<th>Opening stock</th>
<th>Stock received</th>
<th>Total Sales on the day</th>
<th>Closing balance</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>(1)</td>
<td>(2)</td>
<td>(3)</td>
<td>(4)</td>
<td>(5)</td>
<td>(6)</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

7. Andhra Bank shall remit the entire sale proceeds on the same day and challan must be sent to Peishkar's office every day. The particulars of sales must be furnished in the following proforma along with the challan:
8. Peishkar shall supply the cost of the items while supplying the stock. If there is any change in the cost of the items, same must be intimated to the Officer incharge of the two counters operated by Andhra Bank immediately for adopting the same rates.

9. The Bank must furnish on first of every month a statement showing total stock received and amount remitted and the balance stock position for the previous month item wise.

10. Bank will be responsible for any loss or damage in storing the stock of laddu, vadai, sugar candy prasadams.

11. The Bank must allow the staff or Officers authorised to verify the stock on any day during working hours.

12. The Bank is not entitled to claim any remuneration or commission for the services rendered by it in selling laddu, vadai and sugar candies at any time.

Sri A. Sivramulu :- What exactly is the purpose of the T.T.D. management. They are expected to do all these things. If transport, sale of laddus, etc. are to be done by banks we can entrust other items also. Why should we keep the management?
Sri C.V.K. Rao:—Sir, I will put an interesting question. I would like to know what is contained in a 'laddu' and what is its taste and what is its price.

Mr. Speaker:—Not so interesting unless you present a laddu to us.

**Occupation of Wakf Property in Nehru Nagar by 300 Families**

*9402 Q.—Sri Nissankararaao Venkataratnam:—Will the Minister for Forests be pleased to state:

(a) whether an extent of Ac 11-00 of Wakf property in Nehru Nagar, Guntur is in the occupation of about 300 families for the last two decades;

(b) whether they offered terms of compromise to the state Wakf Board;
(c) whether the Board accepted them and passed a resolution to sell the land to them at Rs. 7 per square yard;

(d) whether the Government accorded permission to the Board to alienate the land as per the terms of compromise; and

(e) if so, the steps taken by the Government to expedite the matter?

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

(a) A site measuring 10 acres and one cent belonging to Wakf property has been in possession of some 350 families for the last 10 to 15 years.

(b) Yes sir,

(c) Yes sir,

(d) No sir,

(e) The Collector, Guntur has been requested to report the market value of the adjacent lands and his report is awaited.

Sri N. Venkataratnam:—Now the matter is before the Collector. The occupants gave some compromise proposals to the Wakf Board to purchase the land. The Wakf Board also passed a resolution to alienate at Rs 7/- So the transaction is over. Where is the necessity to send it to the Collector and delay the matter. The urgency is this. The Wakf Board went in suit to the court; the matter is pending there. Compromise proposals are before the Wakf Board and the court is pressing for disposal. Where is the necessity to send it to the Collector. Will the Honourable Minister get it expedited.

Sri Mohd. Ibrahim Ali Ansari:—Valuation of the property is more than Rs. 10,000; the Board will have to take prior permission of the Government before entering into compromise. So the proposals along with the resolution of the Board were sent to the Government. Before finalising the compromise the Government thought it better to ask the Collector to give the valuation of the land. The Collector has been asked to expedite.

Sri N. Venkataratnam:—Why should the matter be sent to the Collector again. When is it expected to be received by the Government? This matter has been pending for a long time and the Honourable Minister is aware of the fact.

Sri Mohd. Ibrahim Ali Ansari:—We will try to dispose of as early as possible.

Mr. Speaker:—When was the resolution passed by the Board
Oral Answers to Questions. 6th July, 1977. 293:

Sri Mohd Ibrahim Al Arsari — 1976

Mr. Speaker: — How does it take so much time?

Sri Mohd. Ibrahim Ali Arsari: — By the time it came Government had already written to the Collector and it is trimmed telegraphically.

Construction of Vijayawada Thermal Station

188—

979 Q—Sri Vishwanatha V. Venketaram: — Will the Minister for Power be pleased to state

(a) whether it is a fact that a tender of a contractor which was sent at 9-10 a.m. 30% excess was accepted in the tender of Vijayawada Thermal Station, rejecting the other tender, which was 11% in excess;

(b) the reasons therefor; and

(c) whether an amount of about Rs. 40 lakhs was paid to him as advance?

The Minister for Power (Sri G. Rajaram): — Hon. Member has not specifically asked about a particular work or contract.

(a) Presumably Member is referring to the work on construction of Civil Works for circulating water system of Vijayawada Thermal Station. If so, the tender of M/s. Engineering Construction Corporation, received after second call was accepted after bringing it down during negotiation to 11.8% in excess over the estimate and after rejecting the tender of M/s. Press Steel and Fabrications Limited, in whose case the tender excess was 10.39%.

(b) M/s. Press Steel and Fabrications Limited, the lowest tenderer, were found not to be possessing the required quantity of earth moving machinery and equipment for undertaking the job and completing it satisfactorily within the scheduled time. M/s. Engineering Construction Corporation Limited, on the other hand, were found to be in possession of the needed machinery, equipment etc., to complete the work in time and were also well experienced in the type of work set for execution. They also undertook to guarantee the quality and strength of the concrete by establishing a full fledged testing laboratory at site. The work was, therefore, entrusted to this Company.

(c) An amount of Rs. 20.50 lakhs and not Rs. 40.00 lakhs was paid to Messrs Engineering Construction Corporation as advance against production of Bank Guarantee, recoverable on pro-rata basis from monthly bills with interest at 11%.
Oral Answers to Questions.

Sri N. Venkataratnam:—The Minister was kind enough to give one information. I request the Minister to state whether any contract was given to Sri Veeramachaneni Subbarao for a civil contract under the same conditions as we referred to in the question, i.e., his higher tender was accepted and he was given an advance of Rs. 40 lakhs. Is it a fact?

Sri G. Rajaram:—No, Sir. In Vijayawada so far 9 contracts have been awarded. Only in two cases— as I said in this case and in the case of Simplex Installations, the lowest tenders were not considered for various reasons. Just as I mentioned, in the matter of installation of files the lowest man came forward with his own design against the design of the Electricity Board. Therefore the design was not in accordance with the design of the board itself. Where is the question of accepting it. He makes his own design and quotes the lowest. Therefore we have rejected. In this case also in a contract of Rs. 2 crores the marginal difference is only Rs. 2.5 lakhs. I have given the various reasons; out of 9 contracts 7 were given to the lowest; it was never given to any highest.

Sri N. Venkataratnam:—I put a specific question whether any contract was given to Sri Veeramachaneni Subbarao; if so what is the percentage quoted by him and whether any advance was paid to him.

Sri G. Rajaram:—Sri Veeramachaneni Subbarao has been given contract for excavation, construction for files slabs, foundations, water treatment, R.C.C. Road, etc. But he has been found lowest in all these cases.

Sri N. Venkataratnam:—What is the total amount (of the contract) and what is the amount paid to him if any?

Sri G. Rajaram:—If a specific question is put, I will answer. I will give the information in regard to the works for excavation and construction of file slabs the value is Rs. 1,19,97,000/-; water treatment plant. Rs. 14,88,000/-; R.C.C. road bridge. Rs. 13,13,000/-; security wall around power house. Rs. 4,37,000/-; another work Rs. 4 Lakhs.

Sri N. Venkataratnam:—Was any advance given? Please give an answer on that.

Sri G. Rajaram:—Generally the Board gives advance to all the contractors when a bank guarantee is given and it is accepted.

Mr Speaker:—Was anything given here.

Sri G. Rajaram:—I have no information.

without an advance no contractor will come forward. Even in Srisailam when the Chief Minister announced that in future he will not give any advance, no contractor came for one year. We had to wait. Ultimately we had to entrust to the Construction Corporation our own Corporation to execute the work.

Sri G. RajaRam.—14 1/2% interest. 14 1/2% 30% interest. Without an advance no contractor will come forward. Even in Srisailam when the Chief Minister announced that in future he will not give any advance, no contractor came for one year. We had to wait. Ultimately we had to entrust to the Construction Corporation our own Corporation to execute the work.

Sri E. Ayyapu Reddy.—That is exactly what we found fault with last time. We had an advance. We had an advance. We had 30% interest before. We had to wait. That precedent should not be followed.

Sri A. Sriramulu.—More than once in this house, there is a policy statement made by the Government that advances to contractors shall not be given. This is a policy statement. I can refer to records and tell the Government. Despite this concrete policy statement by the Government that advances would not be given to contractors why there was a departure from that policy and what exactly was the peculiar situation. Secondly, when advances are granted, I can understand if an advance is granted for the purchase of machinery but not for doing day-to-day work. In this particular case of Engineering Construction Corporation of Vijayawada, who are the partners and who is the Managing Partner. This is Rs. 30 lakhs. For what purpose this was given. Is it for purchase of machinery or for day-to-day execution of work.
Sri G. Rajaram: — The Engineering Construction Corporation is connected with Lessor and Trend Studios and its. Managing Director is Mr. C. R. Ramachandra. I shall tell you only one thing; this is a huge construction. You have not only machinery but man-power also. The erection of machinery is needed. Therefore I will tell you in both these things; earth-moving equipment, "E. E. E. Engineering Co. Corporation has got 64 mixers, 24 vibrators...

Sri A. Srinivasa Raja: — My point is whether his advance was given for the purchase of machinery or day-to-day work.

Sri G. Rajaram: — As I told you, we have got sufficient machinery; this amount must have been paid only to mobilize the manual labour.

Sri A. Srinivasa Raja: — This is to extend to this particular company. I am alleging this is a special favour extended to this company and the Electric Board is turning out to be the private estate of certain individuals and that is how the whole thing is going in that direction. Despite the policy statement which the Chief Minister has made that no advances would be given to the contractors we find advances are given. We set up a Construction Corporation to avoid contractors; yet we are giving contract and giving advances. I say it is a clear case of favouritism extended to a particular party at Vijayawada.

Sri G. Rajaram: — As far as the Board is concerned, it is not a Board of Directors. It is autonomous wherein Government representatives are also there. So the Board takes a decision and the Board has decided to give Rs. 20 lakhs to this contractor as advance as I said, on condition against a bank guarantee on an interest of 14 1/2% recoverable in monthly instalments. There is no favouritism shown.

...What were the recommendations made by the Judge Commissioner with regard to the acceptance of payment of advances, and how much has been paid so far?...
It all depends upon the influence and capacity of the contractor to get the advance. 20 advance is necessary. 40 advance is necessary. 10 advance is necessary. 15 advance is necessary. 15 advance is necessary. 20 advance is necessary. 30 advance is necessary. 30 advance is necessary. 20 advance is necessary. 15 advance is necessary. 10 advance is necessary.

But every contractor who tenders puts a condition that he would execute the work if an advance is given. There is no contractor to-day who comes forward without an advance.

If he is personally satisfied that there are bona fides in acceptance of these tenders then we have absolutely no objection. Are you prepared to surrender the file.

Sri G. Rajaram:—Why do you make a speech. Put a question in a straight forward way.

Sri E. Ayyapa Reddy:—I am putting a question; you are not answering; you are evading to answer.

Sri G Rajaram:—The Speaker is always competent to call for any records from the Government.

Sri J. Vengal Rao:—We have no objection to place the record before the Speaker. We have no objection to place the file before the Speaker.

Sri E. Ayyapa Reddy:—We request them to surrender the file today.
Sri A. Sriramulu:—Previously the Board was adopting a procedure to record the comments made by the members of the Board on any question that came up before the Board for consideration. Now that procedure, I understand, has been dispensed with and only the decision is recorded. Is it correct?

Sri G. Rajaram:—I want notice.

Sri A. Sriramulu:—Sir, on a point of order the Hon'ble Minister for Municipal Administration is making ugly gesticulations against me.

Sri Ch. Subbarayudu:—No, Sir. I am sorry; I take objection to that.

Sri S.Jaipal Reddy:—Is it not true that Mr. Veeramachaneni Subbarao, a long-time personal friend of the Chief Minister received Rs. 40 lakhs of advance in two instalments by way of cheque, before the Lok Sabha elections to be passed on to the Lok Sabha Congress candidate, Mr. Raghuramalah?

Mr. Speaker—This does not arise. I cannot allow this question.

Sri S. Jaipal Reddy:—What is to be a separate question is the real point of order. The Hon'ble Minister said that Mr. Veeramachaneni Subbarao was given some contract by the Electricity Board, but he was not able to say as to whether he was given advances or not. This is a very contradictory position. How could the Hon'ble Minister know that a particular person was given contracts and could not know as to whether he was given advances or not. That is the point of order. It only shows the Minister is suppressing information which he has.

Sri G. Rajaram:—I could have refused to answer this question. No specific contract was mentioned—the question is only whether it is a fact that 30% excess was given, this thing and that thing; who and what, I do not know. But I answered, assuming what the question would have meant. If in respect of all the contractors doing the job there, you want information as to how much amount has been given to each contractor as advance, I will let you know if a separate question is put.

Sri S. Jaipal Reddy:—The question is related to advances.

Mr. Speaker:—You are aware what a supplementary should be and what a point of order can be. If you think it is a matter that I can answer, it will be a point of order. If it is a matter to be answered by the Minister, it will be a supplementary.

Sri E. Ayyappu Reddy:—The Hon'ble Minister is saying that he could have avoided giving an answer to this question because this question is directly touching the issue in a straightforward way. But the tradition of this House is that members will not be in a position to exactly know the information; they may be having some information...
Mr. Speaker:—As a matter of fact, he said he could have avoided but he said presumably the member is referring to such and such a thing and gave information. You cannot say he has avoided.

Sri E. Ayyapu Reddy:—There is no question of charity; it is a matter of duty.

Mr. Speaker:—It is not a matter of duty.

Sri E. Ayyapu Reddy:—They must understand the spirit of the question and not the mere technicality of the question. It is not the language but the spirit of the question that has to be answered.

Mr. Speaker:—In a particular matter it may not refer to this-after all the information the Minister is giving may not refer to the question that has been put; that is why he said 'presumably' and he has given answer to the best of his information.

Sri E. Ayyapu Reddy:—We are not equipped with any Secretariat and therefore the spirit of the question must be understood and answered by the Minister; he cannot say as if they are answering for charity.

Sri G. Rajaram:—I cannot understand the spirit of the hon. Leader of the Opposition.

Sri E. Ayyapu Reddy:—If you cannot understand the spirit you have no business to sit there.

Sri G. Rajaram:—Similarly you have no business to sit there.

[Interruptions]

Sri A. Sriramulu:—They have got business and we have business. Both of us have business.

Sri C.V.K. Rao:—On a point of order, Is it not the duty of the Treasury benches to give due regard and respect to the Opposition and should they belittle in such a manner.

[Interruptions]

Where from have they come. Where is the ruling party and where is the opposition; they have got to answer it. Mr. Speaker, Sir, you should protect us.
oral Answers to Questions.


Sri S. Jaipal Reddy: —We stand by the charge.

Sri N. Venkataratnam:—We will stand by the charge. There is no justification to remove anything from the records.

Sri S. Jaipal Reddy.—On a point of Order Sir. Just now, the Chief Minister was referring to the limitations of the Opposition Members and he said that when the Opposition Members were to exceed the limitations imposed by the Chief Minister, he would not tolerate. He is in fact issuing threats.

Sri S. Jaipal Reddy:—We have never asked the Chief Minister to spare us. He has never spared us. The point is we are asking him to mind his limitations and not to issue threats to the Members.

Sri J. Vengal Rao:—I have suspended you. Then, you crossed the Floor.

Mr. Speaker: —We are all in a House...

Sri S. Jaipal Reddy: —The Chief Minister has no business to issue threats.

Sri J. Vengal Rao:—You have no business to talk.

Sri A. Sriramulu: —Point of order. After all, we have to go by parliamentary traditions and Parliamentary courtesies. So long as language continues to be Parliamentary nothing can be objected to. Suppose we make a comment, we are prepared the counter-comment from that side. We are sportive. We are not going to threaten or we are not going to resort to other things. When that is so, our Leader Mr. Ajayapu Reddy said; you have no business to sit there.
Immediately came the repartee: you have no business to sit there. There is an end of the matter. They have received it and we have received it. But the Chief Minister is trying to threaten the opposition.

Mr. Speaker: — Let us go to the next question.

Sri A. Sriramulu: — He is the Leader of the House Sir. He has full responsibility.

(Interruption)

Sri A. Sriramulu: — This rowdism. This is seems to be rowdism.

Sri G. Rajaram: — In the Rules of Procedure, under Rule 305 ‘No allegation of a defamatory or incriminatory nature shall be made by the Member against any person unless the Member has given intimation to the Speaker and also to the Minister concerned’. This sort of challenges, taking money and other things—is it proper? Is it not the duty to inform you and take permission.

Sri A. Sriramulu: — That is wrong interpretation of the Rule Sir.

Sri G. Rajaram: — You have to hold this Rule Sir.

Mr. Speaker: — Anyway I have not allowed that question.

Sri G. Rajaram: — You please remove it from the records.
Sri S. Sriramulu:—This is a wrong interpretation Sir. That is, against a person who is not here to defend himself. He is very much in the Government, he is very much in the Treasury Benches and we have a right to level the charge.

Sri G. Rajaram:—You cannot level an allegation, even against the Minister. You should inform.

Sri M. Narasim Reddy:—On a point of order. Under Rule 333 you will find that in the heat of the debate certain unparliamentary words are also uttered. I want you Sir to peruse the record and expunge all those things which are against the dignity and decorum of this House.

Sri Ch. Parasurama Naidu:—Point of order. The whole controversy has arisen owing to one utterance of the Honourable Minister, namely, that he could have avoided giving this information. Can a Minister having that information available to him in respect of a question avoid giving information to this House?

Mr. Speaker:—The point is, you have not quite understood him. He said the question is not very clear and therefore instead of giving an answer of something which you did not except, he could have said the question is not there: I therefore do not answer. But taking for granted a question meant a particular thing, he gave answer on that presumption. Then, why do you take objection to all those things?

LIC Loans for the Drainage and Water Programmes

189—

*8831 Q.—Sri M. Nagi Reddy (Gurajala):—Will the Minister for Municipal Administration be pleased to state:

(a) whether the attention of the Government has been drawn to the Press note of the Indian Express dated 7-9-76 page 5 column 2 of the statement of the Divisional Manager of L.I.C. stating that the setting up of a Statutory Water and Drainage Board in Andhra Pradesh State will facilitate speedy sanction of loans by the L.I.C. for drainage and water programmes:

(b) if so, whether the Government propose to set-up such a statutory Board;

(c) if not, the reasons there for;

(d) whether it is also a fact that the loan assistance extended by the L.I.C to our State was not commensurate with the business transacted in the State; and

(e) if so, the steps taken by the Government thereon.
The Minister for Municipal Administration (Sri Challa Subbarayudu) :—
(a) Yes, Sir.
(b) The matter is under consideration of the Government.
(c) Does not arise.
(d) Upto the end of 1975-76 Life Insurance Corporation assistance to Andhra Pradesh was 6.2% of the total assistance given to all the States.
(e) Life Insurance Corporation has been requested to provide larger assistance to the State commensurate with our capacity to absorb and utilise such assistance.
NON-PAYMENT OF SALARIES TO THE TEACHERS OF THE JUNIOR COLLEGE,
by M. S. N. Charities, Kakinada.

195—A.

S. N. Q. No. 10097-0 Sri C. V. K. Rao:-Will the Minister for Agriculture be pleased to state:

a) Whether it is not a fact that the M. S. N. Charities, Kakinada taken over by the Endowments Department is not paying the salaries and emoluments to the teachers of the Junior College and Degree College for a year; and

b) if so, whether Government would take appropriate steps to effect payment of all the dues to the teachers immediately and take over the colleges because of the bad state of affairs of the M. S. N. Charities?

(Sri J. Ghokka Rao);

a) The salaries as is admissible now are being paid regularly to the teaching staff of Junior and Degree College.

b) Does not arise.
(2) Will the Minister for Medium Irrigation be pleased to state:
(a) whether 16,000 bags of cement was delivered to the contractor, Venkateswara & Co., for executing a work of Rangasagaram aqueduct;
(b) whether the cement was disposed off without the work being executed;
(c) whether, it is a fact that while this contractor's tender was high, he managed to get it lowered and got the contract; and
(d) whether the contractor was on the blacklist of R & B Department?

EXECUTION OF WORK OF RANGASAGARAM AQUEDUCTS

S.N.Q.No. 10097-L:—Sri Ch. Parasuram Naidu (Parvathipuram):—
Will the Minister for Medium Irrigation be pleased to state:

(a) whether 16,000 bags of cement was delivered to the contractor, Venkateswara & Co., for executing a work of Rangasagaram aqueduct:

(b) whether the cement was disposed off without the work being executed:

(c) whether, it is a fact that while this contractor's tender was high, he managed to get it lowered and got the contract; and

(d) whether the contractor was on the blacklist of R & B Department?
Minister for Medium Irrigation (Sri V. Krishnamurthy Naidu):

(a) A quantity of 8,636 bags of cement has been issued so far to M/S Sri Venkateswara and Company, Contractors, for execution of Rangasagaramgedda Aqueduct on Vamsadhara Project Left Main Canal. Out of this; 7,928 bags of cement has been utilised so far and work executed. The balance of 728 bags is reported to be available at site.

(b) No, Sir.

(c) No. Two tenders were received on 12-11-76 for the work as indicated below:

1. Sri R. Rajagopala Naidu, Contractor Rs. 25,31,305/- or 35.86% (face value—without evaluating conditions) excess.

2. M/s. Sri Venkateswara and Company, Contractors: Rs. 26,14,875/- or 40.35% Excess. (face value)

The tender of Sri R. Rajagopala Naidu, at this original Tender Rates and after evaluating the conditions was assessed to be Rs. 26,43,104/- or 43% Excess as against the Tender Excess of 40.35% in respect of M/s. Sri Venkateswara and Company. Negotiations were conducted with both the Contractors. After negotiations, The Tender Excess of M/s. Sri Venkateswara and Company was 29.99% as against 31.17% of Sri R. Rajagopala Naidu and the Tender of M/s. Sri Venkateswara and company was accepted by the Tender Committee for Major Irrigation works.

(d) No, Sir.
CONSTRUCTION OF NIGHT SOIL DEPOT IN SURYANAGAR, GUNTUR

195-C

S.N.Q.No:—10097-P:—Sri N. Venkataratnam: Will the Minister for Municipal Administration be pleased to refer the Short Notice Question No: 7729-T answered on 18-2-1976 and state:

(a) Whether the Guntur Municipality, proposed to construct a night soil depot in Suryanagar, Guntur amidst residential houses in 1975;

(b) Whether the residents submitted representation to the District Collector, Guntur, who issued an endorsement that permission would be considered after completion of construction;

(c) Whether the night soil depot was completed and put to use inspite of the objections from the residents and the Government; and

(d) Whether the Government will shift the same to some other place, where Public Health is not affected?

Sri Challa Subbarayudu:—

(a) In 1975 the Pial Depot was constructed in Suryanagar, which is otherwise called Suddapalli Donka as already stated in reply to Clause (a) to S.N.Q.No. 7729.

(b) The representation received was examined by the Collector and the Municipal Commissioner in a joint inspection of the area on 8-11-1974 The question of granting permission after completion does not arise.
(c) The Night Soil Depot was completed and put to use. The representation received from the Public was considered by the Municipality and it was decided that the area used for the pial depot is not considered objectionable by the three Municipal Commissioners who held office during the period of construction in 1974-75. The Collector also opined that the pial depot is in a better area than the earlier one. There was no objection from the Government.

(d) There is no proposal to shift the pial depot and all efforts are being taken to avoid nuisance from the public health point of view.

9-30 a.m.

Sri N. Venkataratnam: — That is your duty. You are the Minister concerned and you have to perform that duty. That is not my duty.
Mr. Speaker:— If you would suggest any site, he will consider.

Sri N. Venkataramnam:— I request the Minister to go to the site or to depute a senior official to visit the place to know the difficulties.

Dr. Fathimunnisa Begum (Pedda Kurepadu):— Sir, I along with an M. L. C. Sri Nagayya went personally and represented the matter to the Special Officer and the R. D. O. The matter was represented efficiently but no action was taken. We request that the depot may be demolished and steps may be taken to construct this at a distant place. This depot was repeatedly demolished due to the inconvenience caused to the public. Let this depot be situated at a far away place. There has been very great agitation among the people of the locality and I have represented the matter to the Collector and Special Officer.

Sri Kona Prabhakara Rao (Bapatla):— Point of order, Sir. It has been said that it is not the duty of the opposition to make any suggestions. Is the position of the opposition only to oppose or to serve the people with........
Sri A. Sriramulu :— The question raised by the Hon’ble Member is whether the duty of the opposition is simply to oppose or not. I wish to clarify the position Sir. The duty of the opposition is to Oppose and depose you.

(Laughter)

Srimati J. Eshwari Bai. — The opposition is opening your eyes.

Sri A. Sriramulu :— The Hon’ble Lady Member who is also a Medical Graduate gave her opinion. To that extent it is a technical opinion, she has expressed. The Minister seems to be very much influenced by the Report of the Special Officer. Will the Minister agree to send a team of members from this House to know whether it is really objectionable or not and inform the same to the House?

For the present, there is no proposals.

Written Answers to Questions (Starred)

Electricration of Vijayawada to Madras Railway Line

9:29:3 Q.—Sri Nallapreddy Sreenivasul Reddy (Gudur):—Will the Minister for Public works Department be pleased to state:

(a) when will the Electrification of Vijayawada to Madras Railway line be completed; and

(b) the name of the person or agency who is executing the work?
A.—

(a) Vijayawada to Bitragunta by September 1978, Bitragunta to Gudur by March 1979 and Gudur to Madras by 1979-80, subject to availability of funds; and

(b) Electrification of Vijayawada to Gudur section is being executed by the South Central Railway and Gudur to Madras section is being executed by the Southern Railway.

SURVEY ON SARANGAYAKATTA TANK AT YANGATAM PINNEPALLI.

191—

9604 Q.—Sri D. Venkata Reddy (Gooty):— Will the Minister for Minor Irrigation be pleased to state:

(a) whether Sarangayakatta tank at Yangatam Pinnepalli of Tadiparti Taluq, Anantapuram District has been surveyed;

(b) the estimate of the said tank;

(c) the stage of the said tank; and

(d) the time by which the work of the said tank will the commenced ?

A.—

(a) The correct name of the scheme is “Forming a new tank across a stream near Venkatampalli village, Tadipatri taluk, Anantapur district”. The preliminary investigation of the scheme was done. Detailed Survey has not been done.

(b), (c) & (d):— Does not arise.

ACCUMULATION OF HANDLOOM CLOTH WITH THE HANDLOOM WEAVERS & CO-OPERATIVE SOCIETIES.

192—

8843 Q.— Sarvasri M. Nagi Reddy (Gurajala) and Nallapa Reddy Sreenivasul Reddi:— Will the Minister for Handlooms and Textiles be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that Handloom cloth in huge-quantities has been accumulated with the Handloom weavers, their Co-operative Societies and master Weavers in the State;

(b) the estimated extent of cloth that is left unsold; and

(c) the steps being taken by the Government for disposal of the accumulated cloth?

A.—

(a) Yes, Sir.
(b) Total Rs. 9.50 crores approximately both in Co-operative and Private sectors.

(c) Statement is placed on the Table of the House.

STATEMENT

Government of India have permitted the State Government to allow 20% rebate on sale of handloom cloth with effect from 8-3-1977 for a period of 2 months. Though rebate normally is admissible on the sales of handloom cloth in the Cooperative Sector, State Government as a special case permitted allowing of rebate on rates of handloom cloth even by private sector subject to the condition that sales are affected to the buyers outside the State. Rebate on wholesale, sales of handloom cloth by private sector, Andhra Pradesh State Textile Development Corporation Limited, Hyderabad and apex institutions has been allowed to clear the accumulated stocks.

The apex cooperative society and primary weavers cooperative societies have allowed rebate on sales of handloom cloth from their own resources during the period rebate was not allowed under Government of India scheme.

The Andhra Pradesh State Handloom Weavers Cooperative Society Limited has procured cloth worth of Rs. 6.0 lakhs from 430 primary weavers cooperative societies and thus helped the clearance of accumulation of stocks with the weavers cooperative societies in the State.

A beginning has been made to get the handloom cloth calendared, bleached, mercerised and printed so that the marketability could be improved.

This apart, of normal schemes of assisting weavers cooperatives including the apex weavers cooperative society in establishing and running of sales depots to improve the marketability of handloom Cloth are continued.

ENTRUSTING THE PRODUCTION OF CONTROLLED VARIETY OF CLOTH TO THE HANDLOOM INDUSTRY

193—

* 9276 Q.—Sarvasri P. V. Ramana (Anakapalli), P. Srerama Murty (Nagarikatakam), Nallaparedi Sreenivasul Reddy:—Will the Minister for Handlooms & Textiles be pleased to state:

(a) whether Handloom Industry was entrusted with the production of controlled variety of cloth;

(b) if so, what varieties were reserved for them; and

(c) if not, the reasons therefor?
A.—

(a) and (b) According to the Scheme formulated by the Government of India, controlled varieties of Sarees and dhoties are allotted to be produced by Handlooms Sector.

FINANCIAL ASSISTANCE TO THE BACKWARD CLASSES BOYS AND GIRLS STAYING IN THE HOSTELS

194—

* 9158 Q.—Smt. J. Eshwari Bai (Yellareddy):—Will the Minister for Sugar and Backward Classes be pleased to state:

(a) the number of Government Hostels for boys and girls existing in Andhra Pradesh;

(b) the financial assistance being given to the backward classes boys and girls staying in the hostels; and

(c) whether any financial assistance is extended to private agencies?

A.—

(a) There are 254 Government Backward Classes hostels for boys and 45 Backward Class hostels for Girls functioning in the State with a sanctioned strength of 13,136 boarders.

(b) The boys and girls staying in Government Backward Class hostels are provided food Rs. 50/- per month per head plus Rs. 2/- per month towards cosmetic charges.

(c) No, Sir.

SETTING UP OF A RAW TAMARIND PROCESSING PLANT AT VIZAG

195—

* 8486 Q.—Sri M. Nagi Reddy:—Will the Minister for Small Industries be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government have decided to set up a raw Tamarind processing plant at Visakapatnam, shikai powder unit at Narsipatnam and a gum manufacturing unit in Telangana area;

(b) if so when they will be started;

(c) the expenditure to be incurred for each unit;

(d) the unit-wise quantity of production estimated;

(e) the employment potential of each unit; and
Matters under rule 329:

re: Letting out of water into the main canal of Nizamsagar.

(f) whether there are any possibilities to export the same to foreign countries?

A—

(a)&(b): There is no proposal to set up raw Tamarind Processing Plant at Visakapatnam and Visakhapatnam and Shikai Powder Plant at Narsipattam. There is a proposal under consideration to set up Gum Manufacturing unit by Grijan Co-operative Corporation in Nirmal, Adilabad Dist. It is expected that this unit will start before 31-12-1977.

Tamarind Processing & Gum Manufacturing
Shikai Powder Unit at Visakhapatnam and Unit in Telangana
Narsipatnam, area.

(c) Does not arise.
(d) -do- 1000 tonnes, per annum.
(e) -do- 20 persons
(f) -do- Yes. Sir.

MATTER UNDER RULE 329:

re: (1) Letting Out of Water into the Main Canal of Nizamsagar Project.

Sri M. Narayana Reddy (Bhodan):— With regard to letting out of water from Nizamsagar Project to the fields of paddy, sugarcane, etc., I request the Hon'ble Minister to make a statement.

Sri V. Krishna Murthy Naidu:—Sir, after giving last wetting to the standing Adasli Sugarcane for over more than 15,000 acres under the Nizamsagar Project, the main canal was closed on 12-6-1977 when the reservoir level had gone to plus 1368.50 (still level plus 1364.00). The reservoir level remained the same till 17-6-1977. The inflow were observed only since 11-6-1977, and the level started rising gradually. When the water level on 27-6-1977 was plus 1381.16., and inflow was 162.24 MCF., it was decided to release water into main canal for the nurseries at 0.00 hours on 28-6-1977. On representation from the ayacutdars, and in view of adequate rains, and cloudy whether, the release of water was deferred till 6.00 hours on 2-7-1977. The nurseries were already raised at the then. with rain maintained.

re: Demolition of huts and removal of temporary sheds in the market yard at Kakinada by the Municipal authorities.

As there were no rains after 23.5.77, proceedings were immediately issued by the Executive Engineer, Irrigation Branch Division, Nizamabad, for opening the canal at 0.00 hours on 2-7-77 to safeguard the nurseries, even though the inflows into the reservoir dwindled and the reservoir level was only plus 1383.25. The canal was opened at 0.00 hours on 2-7-1977 allowing 500 cusecs to pass to the increase in demand when the demand builds up. Actually, there has been widespread rain on 4-7-1977 through out the area on an average of 57 mm., and hence, the same discharge of 500 cusecs was continued in the canal due to lack of further demand. The reservoir has started depleting due to the insufficient inflows, and the reservoir level has reduced to plus 1383.14, by 4-7-1977.

The total area for which water is to be supplied for 7/77 is as follows:—

1. Sugarcane 35,000 acres discharge required (No demand)
2. As paddy 200,000 acres discharge required 500 cusecs for nurseries only.

Sri M. Narayana Reddy:—Only one clarification, Sir. On account of loss storage of more than 2 ft., there was shortfall in sugarcane cultivation by more than 20,000 acres. Therefore, I urge the Hon'ble Minister to take strict precautions this year to store at the highest level of 1403 basing on the experience and loss caused to the ayacutars.

As regards the clause:—Only one clarification. Sir. About the storage of more than 2 ft., there was shortfall in sugarcane cultivation by more than 20,000 acres. Therefore, I urge the Hon'ble Minister to take strict precautions this year to store at the highest level of 1403 basing on the experience and loss caused to the ayacutars.

re: (2) Demolition of huts and removal of temporary sheds in the Market Yard at Kakinada by the Municipal authorities.

Matters under rule 329

re: Demolition of huts and removal of temporary sheds in the market yards at Kakinada by the Municipal authorities.

10-10 a.m.
Matter under Rule 329:
re: Demolition of huts and removal of temporary sheds in the market yard at Kakinada by the Municipal authorities.

Mr. Speaker:—Anyway elections are coming. He is a candidate from that Constituency. You must certainly see.

Sri C. V. K. Rao:—I will not permit him to speak. He has not replied to my letter and now he tells me that this is an encroachment and sound advice has been given to him. It is a callous and incompetent answer. What type of minister he is? I have told him a number of times.

Sri C. V. K. Rao:—Why he has not replied? Now he talks about the Commissioner. What business he has got about the officials. Officials are good. They serve. What is all this.

Mr. Speaker:—If you want an answer to your question or if you want hon. Members of this House to understand your problems you must allow them.
Demolition of huts and removal of temporary sheds in the market yard at Kakinada by the Municipal authorities.

Sri C. V. K. Rao:—I have made my problem very simple and I solved it myself. The way in which the Minister has understood me and the callous manner in which he did not reply for my letter to prove that he is not serious about it. After participating here, I have got to go there and solve the issue.

Sri A. Sriramulu:—Point of Order, Sir. Mr. C. V. K. Rao has said that a letter addressed by him to the Minister was not acknowledged by him. There are instructions given by the Chief Minister. Very recently they were printed and a booklet has been given to us. Whenever letters were addressed by the Members to the Ministers, with their signature acknowledgments have to be given. Is it not a dereliction of duty on the part of the Ministers?

Sri A. Sriramulu:—It has been signed by somebody by some Deputy Secretary, or clerk or some chaprasi. Why the Minister did not acknowledge the letter.

Sri C. V. K. Rao:—Let me explain my position.

Sri A. Sriramulu:—Another point of Order, Sir. The 1969 Rules have been revised. They are printed. Whenever letters are addressed by Members to Ministers, with their signatures, acknowledgments have to be given. It is a dereliction of duty on the part of the Ministers.

Sri C. V. K. Rao:—I have got to explain the position.
Calling attention to Matter of Urgent Public Importance: 
re: Need to give protection to Pattadars in Narsipatnam Taluk, Visakapatnam Dist.

the House. He has got to be hauled up that day. Number of times times I have told him. He is an old friend of mine. As a Minister he should be a responsible man.

Calling Attention to Matter of Urgent Public Importance 
re: Need to give protection to Pattadars in Narsipatnam Taluk, Visakhapatnam District.

Sri J. Vengala Rao:—Enquiries have revealed that there is no law and order problem in the village mentioned in the notice and no incidents of the kind alleged in the notice have taken place in the area either involving Harijans and weaker sections or others.

In so far as Kesavapuram Agraharam village is concerned, there is land to an extent of acres 269-73 cents for which 72 ryots were given Rough Pattas during the survey and settlement in 1959. However, later, the rough pattas were cancelled and ryotwari pattas were issued to Inamdaars and their tenants under the Inam Abolition Act. In the process, the Yelisetty family as tenants and Sri Yedidi Krishna Murthy and other as Inamdaars have got two pattas each. Later the Yelisetty family filed tenancy petitions for the eviction of the sub-tenants and they are pending in the Court of Tahsildar, Narsipatnam. There is also a land dispute between Yelisetty and Sri Pedireddy Apparao over the possession of about 2 acres of land in S. No. 9 of the same village. The Yelisetty family filed a suit and won the case. When Sri Peddireddy Apparao made attempts to occupy the land, the Yelissetty family filed a petition u/s. 145 Cr. P.C, in the Court of the Sub Divisional Magistrate, Narsipatnam. Thereupon, a receiver was appointed and the receiver has taken possession of the lands. However, both the parties have since resorted to civil proceedings.

None of the above affairs has led to any untoward incident in the area and there is no trouble in the area.
Mr. Speaker — They have gone to Civil Court.

PAPERS LAID ON THE TABLE


Sri J. Vengala Rao:— Sir, I beg to lay on the Table in compliance with the requirements of clause (5) of Article 320 of the Constitution of India, the amendment made to the Andhra Pradesh Public Service Commission Regulations, 1963 under the proviso to clause (3) of that Article and published in the Notification issued in G. O. Ms. No. 388, General Administration (Services. A) Department, dated 27th May, 1977.


Sri Challa Subbarayudu : Sir, I beg to lay on the Table a draft of the Andhra Pradesh Municipal Engineering Supervisors Service Rules, 1977, constituted under sub-section (2) of Section 80 of the Andhra Pradesh Municipalities Act, 1966, for approval as required under section 329 of the said Act.

Mr. Speaker :— Papers laid.

ANNUAL FINANCIAL STATEMENT (BUDGET) FOR 1977-78

Voting of Demands for Grants

Medical and Health Services

Sri K. Rajamallu:— Sir, I beg to move:

“That the Government be granted a sum not exceeding Rs. 72,16,08,800 under Demand No. XXL—Medical and Health Services.”

Mr. Speaker :—Motion moved.

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

To reduce the allotment of Rs. 72,16,08,800 for Medical and Health Services by Rs. 100/

For the failure of the Government to strengthen pereperal hospitals and primary health centres and also open sufficient number clinics to avoid pressure and congestion in the headquarters hospitals for reducing hardship to the public and solve the unemployment problem of the medical graduates.

*See appendix for the explanatory note on Demand furnished to the House by the Minister.*
Sri K. Rangadas:—Sir, I beg to move:
To reduce the allotment of Rs. 72,16,08,800 for Medical and Health Services by Rs. 100
To criticise the frequent transfers of Doctors and Nurses.
To reduce the allotment of Rs. 72,16,08,800 for Medical and Health Services by Rs. 100
Failure to introduce all specialities in the District Headquarters Hospitals.
To reduce the allotment of Rs. 72,16,08,800 for Medical and Health Services by Rs. 100
The excesses committed in the implementation of the Family Planning Programme, Failure of the Government to take action against persons responsible for forced sterilisations, fraudulent drawal of motivation charges.
To reduce the allotment of Rs. 72,16,08,800 for Medical & Health Services by Rs. 100
In-sufficient supply of drugs to hospitals as a result of which patients are forced to purchase medicines from outside.
To reduce the allotment of 72,16,08,800 for Medical Health Services by Rs. 100
Failure to develop Primary Health Centres and provide medical care to the rural population.
Sri M. Nagi Reddy:— Sir, I beg to move:
To reduce the allotment of Rs. 72,16,08,800 for Medical and Health Services by Rs. 100
To reduce the allotment of Rs. 72,16,08,800 for Medical and Health Services by Rs. 20
To reduce the allotment of Rs. 72,16,08,800 for Medical and Health Services by Rs. 100
Sri B. Rama Sarma: Sir I move
To reduce the allotment of Rs. 72,16,08,800 for Medical and Health services by Rs. 100

Sri P. Sanyasi Rao:—Sir I beg to move
To reduce the allotment of Rs. 72,16,08,800 for Medical and Health Services by Rs. 1/.

Sri C.V.K. Rao:—Sir, I beg to move:
To reduce the allotment of Rs. 72,16,08,800 for Medical & Health Services by Rs. 100/-

The poor and middle class families should be provided with free and good medical treatment.

Mrs Speaker:—Cut motions moved.

(Mr. Deputy Speaker in the Chair)

Sri Syed Hasan (Charminar):—Speaker Sir, it has become customary for us to gather here and speak on the relevant points and not to hear anything from the Minister to satisfy us or the people through us. However this exercise has to be repeated and I am starting with Medical Demand. As you know, there are three methods of treatment which have been accepted in our country. They are Allopathy, Homeopathy, and Indian Medicine. As you are aware due to Moghal patronage and also during the time of Nizam and the Rulers of Hyderabad the Indian Medicine, Unani had flourished and developed to a great extent. Had it been given its due importance it would have served the people, especially the lovers of Unani method of treatment to the best of its capability. It is being noticed that systematically the Government is going to do away with this method of treatment. I would quote certain examples. The Nizemia Medical College was built for the specific purpose of Unani method of treatment. A larger portion of it has been occupied by Ayurvedic hospital. In the beginning it was temporary but now it seems they want to occupy the whole building. A day will come that they will do away with the Unani medicine and occupy the entire building for the Ayurvedic purpose. It remains fact that Indian Medicine and pharmacy it the part of treatment for Unani and Ayurveda. The Herbarium i.e. showings of shrubs and plants for the medical purpose is situated at Bardari, 10 crores of valuable land was acquired and herbatrium
plant was being continued there for along time. Baradari being close to the Medical College, the hospital students used to go there. It was a part of their study to see how shrubs are grown and its utilisation for preparing medicines. The skilled and unskilled workers used to stay nearby. It is surprising that this plot of land has been agreed to be surrendered to Infrastructure and another plot of land lesser in area less valuable and with no water facility is given. With out seeing whether the land is chemically found suitable or not the harbanium is being shifted to far of place where low paid or unskilled persons would have to go to work. It is difficult for the students also of this Indian Medicine to attend to the work at Khathedhan. There was a separate wing of Unani and Ayurveda for preparing medicines etc. and two different Officers were supervising the preparation, but the Director of Indian Medicine had issued an Office Order No. 1744 Establishment dated 5-12-76 wherein he had specifically mentioned that all the members of the Ministerial staff of the Indian Medicine Pharmacy, both Ayurveda and Unani should be accommodated together in a common or adjoining room. They should work under the immediate supervision of the office Superintendent Sri D. Dayanand. He is an employee of Ayurveda. Similarly in the same office order he had said that all the correspondence going out of the institution should invariably signed and finalised by Medical Officer, Ayurveda. This obviously would have an impact and harrassment to the people of Unani and I think a time would come that the Unani officer who had to look after the preparation of the unani Medicines would be got drid of by such director. Now the Government had sanctioned six dispensaries for Indian Medicine. Not a single dispensary was allotted to the Unani method of treatment and instead all the six were divided within Homeopathy and Ayurveda. This is a clear proof as to In what direction the Government is thinking about this Unani method of teaching.

In addition to his, Government has not only did not opened fresh Unani Dispensaries but, on the contrary, Government has ordered for the closure of a Unani dispensary at Markapur in Kurnool District. It was closed because, the Tabib (Medical Officer) was absent for long time. If the Tabib (Medical Officer) was not present for quite a long time, action would have been taken against that Tabib, while posting another Tabib. This was not done. It is a clear indication in what direction the Government is going. Government issued a G.O, (G.O. Ms. No. 1300 dated 27-12-1975) declaring that the first promotion of a Tabib should be Gazetted. This was issued in the year 1975 and it was not implemented so far.
Central Government had sanctioned huge amounts to start the Post Graduate studies. You will find that Professors, Readers, Lecturers were appointed in Ayurvedic and Homeo but not on the Unani side. No appointments were made since 3 years on the Unani side.

As you know, the people of old Hyderabad City are lovers of Unani treatment. It is their traditionally old practice. Their menfolk won't allow their women to be examined by men. There are lady-doctors, lady Tabibs and girl students. All these facilities are available. But as per the instructions of the Superintendent of Ayurveda, the male students were sent to the hospital to attend the pregnant ladies knowing full well that pregnant ladies should not be attended by male-doctors. They should be attended by lady-doctors only. The result would be known to all of us. This point was brought to your notice last time also.

When Dr. Karan Singh was the Minister for Health at the Centre, he visited almost all the places in the country and finally he recommended Hyderabad for the setting up of a National Institute for Unani. No fool does it as our Government did. Our Government has turned down that proposal and on the contrary when I put a question on the floor of the House, whether our State Government has rejected the Central Government's proposal, the Minister said that Government of India did not agree for our proposal to set up a National Institute for Unani at Hyderabad. When I had produced the letter written to me by Dr. Karan Singh that this proposal was rejected by our State Government, it was a shock to the Government. They could not find any answer.

ALLOPATHY: The minimum qualification in allopathy for practice is M.B.B.S. It is being accepted by the Indian Medical Council and our State Medical Council. Only after they are registered they are eligible for practice. But we find now a-days, in rural areas, 50% doctors are village teachers and 10% are gold smiths who are practising. No action has been taken against them inspite of repeated complaints. I will give some instances. When I had been to these places, I found, in Gavwel Taluk of Medak District, one Mr. Venkat Reddy is practising as Doctor. He passed only 7th class. He is doing the profession for the last 20 years. He is commonly known as 'Doctor Venkat Reddy'. He gives only glucose saline. He does this, opposite to this shop on the road side without any anti-septic measures. He killed many patients. No action was taken against him.

Similarly, there are two more practitioners. One is Dr. Subba Rao He is in Medak Taluk. He has got no qualification. He feeds local poisons. Though this was reported to the District Medical Officer,

Voting of Demands for Grants:

No action was taken against him. Another one is Dr. Madhu. He is in Nizampet village. He is running a Nursing Home. He has no qualification in medicine and even academic qualification but also he is not having. Dr. Raza is a School Master in Medak District. He has got regular clinics in different places. There he is running a regular clinic and no action has been taking against him. In kalwakurthy, there is another Doctor by name Dr. Rajput. He is also running a Nursing Home without having any qualification. Mr. M. A. Rasheed is another unqualified Doctor who is also running a clinic and he is also permitted to run his clinic.

Compounders are also doing the practice and there is no check over them. The present Compounder at Gajvel Civil Hospital was transferred because he was there for over 12 years but he managed some how or other that the transfer order were cancelled and he is continuing there till to-day.

Why I am mentioning all these things here is, you would appreciate that on one side there is unemployment 4,000 Doctors are unemployed and on the other side these quackes are being allowed to practice. You can put a been on these private practitioners, I have quoted one district that is Mahboonagar. If you go to other districts, you will find that in almost all the villages, taluk headquarters, these quackes are existing. If you can these quackers from practice, then everything would be alright. Every person having M.B., B.S., qualification would be in Government Service or in other earn him lively hood by practising privately, if you implement my suggestion. To have his more earning, qualified Doctor would like to go to villages or taluk head-quarters. Because in view of specialities and super specialities is keen. I hope Government will give a serious thought to this to do away with these quackers.

Non-Teaching:—Consent had been obtained from the Doctors whether they would like to remain in teaching side or in non-teaching side. It is a wrong thing on the part of the Government. Government would have shown the draft rules to the Doctor or to the office bearers of their Association. Had the rules been shown to them, they would have taken correct stand whether they should continue in teaching side or in non-teaching side. But this has not been done by the Government and with the result some of the Doctors have gone to the Court against the order of the Government. This sort of high handedness would result in despondence among the medical practitioners.

Open Heart Surgery:—I also congratulate the Doctors who have performed this open heart surgery. But the question is, you have converted the Nizam orthopaedic Hospital into a Speciality. For this...
conversion, the Government have spent Rs. 2.26 crores. What was the need for such conversion? When this sort of open heart surgeries were performed at Gandhi Hospital. What was the need for this conversion? Obviously, it is very clear that the money spent on equipment was very huge amount. On one operation, they have spent Rs. 2,000 for this operation they have purchased 15 bottles of blood equipment was purchased at a cost of Rs. 7 lakhs. It was misused of power as in the presence of the Superspeciality Hospital depriving the needs of the others such bears of the Superintendent of that Hospital. That expenditure was incurred that is the reason who he has purchased that equipment at a cost of Rs. 7 lakhs. When you are shifting all the specialities for the Osmania is a speciality Hospital, why this should be continued at Hospital and new machinery purchased?

The second point is whether the specialist is out of country who are know for this open heart surgery were called at the time of this operation, I want to know. Whether the Medical Council had opined that conditions in this particular hospital were good to perform such operations? These are points on which the Government has to reply. You had spent Rs. 2,000/- on one operation, out of the regular budget amount and you had spent Rs. 7 lakhs for buying the equipment. What about those patients who are dying due to non-availability of blood in hospitals? Operations could not be performed because of shortage of blood. There are no such facilities in the district hospitals. To save one life, you have spent such a huge amount; but with this amount, you could have saved so many lives. That is my point. Why this facility is not provided in other hospitals? For scissorion operation, opthalmic hernia, intestine obstruction, we need so many facilities but no facilities are provided in most of the hospitals. Whenever there is necessity, they say X-Ray machine is out of order or the film is not available or the competent Radiologist is not there; transmission set is not available etc. In rural areas, hospitals are accommodated in cow-sheds or in Travellers Bungalows. In Gazwel Tahuk, the hospital is accommodated in cow-shed and in some other place, it was in Travellers' Bungalow. Even the Primary Health Centre, in Gazwel, is located in a cow-shed. You have spent Rs. 7 lakhs for the purchase of equipment. Have you spent Rs. 5 lakhs, you would have constructed number of pucca hospitals in each district. This is the point that has to be considered by you.

Community Health Workers:—It is a mere waste because you are again encouraging quackery. Because for 7th-Class passed person after giving a week's training, you are giving them medicines and sends, bag-then to rural areas to attend the needy people. This is one sort of encouraging quackery. Already Health Visitors are getting their

Voting of Demands for Grants:

salaries without doing any work. If the Govt is so much keen to encourage quackery take work from them. "Bare Foot Doctor"

Malaria:— 50 per cent of fever cases are due to malaria. The Minister for Health and Medical is concentrating on Community Health Workers. But nothing has been done to eradicate malaria.

Transfers and Postings:— In our state, it has become an established fact that doctors are transferred frequently. I give a specific instance how doctors are transferred frequently. One Dr. Vishwanatham was called from the United States of America because he is supposed to be the specialist in open heart surgery. He came here. He was given postings in the Osmania Hospital. But the incumbent, in whose place, this doctor was given postings tried through the Chief Minister and succeeded in cancelling the orders of his transfer. Then, again the specialist Doctor was posted to T. B. Hospital, in place of an eminent thoracic surgeon who performed number of operations with great skill. Here the affected Surgeon is Dr. Nayeem who, because of his personal reasons, applied for leave. Dr. Vishwanatham who was receiving laurels from the Minister for Health and Medical, wanted to go back to U. S. A. with in 2 months of his service here. There are specific instructions from the Government that no specialist should be allowed to go out side the country but he was again permitted to leave country. Dr. Nayeem should have been given posted back to T.B. Hospital, but he was not given posting orders because he happen to be a muslim; and he has no god-father. Had he belonged to the community of Health Minister or the ruling community things would have been different. In the case of Dr. Jaswant Rao and Dr. Ramchandran what happened? Dr. Ramachandran was transferred five or six times from Hyderabad. He caught hold of some Members and Ministers who prevailed on the Minister and then for the Minister there was no other way except to retain him in the city. The Minister had bowed before them. Why this situation has arisen? Because the Govt. encourage persons going by community and not by virtue. This is a horrible situation which has to be condemned.

Dr. Sukla is a D. P. H. He came from England. He is in the Assistant Surgeon rank. He wanted a posting. There was a vacancy in Osmania Hospital. He wanted to go there. But a person not qualified for that post was posted because he happened to be a close associate of the Minister. Like that Dr. Sultan was given postings at Mental Hospital, Hyderabad. There is another example of Dr. Dutt and Dr. Sivaramappa. The former wanted to stay in Hyderabad and
the latter in Kurnool. But the Minister wanted to disturb them. Dr. Dutt represented them since his son was studying in Hyderabad, he might me allowed to stay in Hyderabad. When the Minister was resting in Ooty, the Chief Minister on their request allowed them to stay at their desired places. All of us know Dr. Naik. He is an eminent and highly qualified capable Doctor. He is a renowned cardiologist. Thinking that Dr. Brahmajee Rao's practice will be affected, Dr. Naik was transferred from this place and sent to Kurnool. Dr. Naik is Maharastrian thus belongs to linguistic minity such not knowing Telugu could not be effective in Kurnool. Being eminent Doctor octo so many people were benefited by him here then way is was transferred? Dr chowdary is a cardiologist in Kurnool Genesal Hospital because he wanted a posting to Kakinada and he is a will-to-do man. He spent mony, then immediately Dr. Chowdary was transferred to Kakinada, the place of his choice. After this transfer of Dr. Chowdry another, Cardiologist had to be sent. Instead an Assistant, Surgeon, Dr. Naik was sent, through the Government was aware of the fact that Dr. Naik was going abroad in two month's time. The D.M.S. called Dr. Naik and treated him like a scavanger. The previous D.M.S. also used to behave with the Doctor. same way Is this administration? or is it a tamasha freely exhibited to one and all has to be seen?

For more than two years the posts of professors, civil surgeons in Bio-chemistry we kept unfilled up because there were continuously four senior persons who were all muslims. Apart from corruption you have communal feelings. Thes are the things which ought to be looked into.

In Mahabubnagar, there were two doctors and both of them were found extremely corrupt. The A.C.B. enquiry is there but nothing is done so far.

5-50 a.m. A person who holds highest post in administration should have the aim and object that all the persons who are part of the administration or who are connected with administration will work as a team and in the interests of the people. But this Minister, after he took over, misbehaved with the doctors in such a dirty manner that it created bad taste and embarrassment to the doctors. He called them butchers, gave them all sorts of degrading names. This sort of harassment is not found in a smooth administration. You will remember that Dr. R. Reddy who is an eye specialist was disturbed by the Osmania University on charges of corruption interfered his service for twenty years and now he is the Director of Ophthalmology. In the same way, the best teacher and director of the college Dr. S.R. Rao had similar offers before retirement for the post of the Director of Teaching. It has not been accepted. Another qualification of the Minister, which can be wished...

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by the fact that Dr. S. R. Rao who was a recipient of awards, while he was Superintendent of Osmania Hospital wanted to continue in the room where the earlier Superintendent used to sit. But the Minister day and night telephoned and embarrassed that Superintendent and got him removed from that room and it was just to please Dr. Brahaji Rao. The present incumbent, of the Superintendents post soon after taking over charge stepped into the same room where Dr. S.R.Rao the superintendent used to sit. You are the champion of Telangana and this is your behaviour and treatment with them. Government recommended Dr.B.K.Naik for National Award to be given on the Independence Day or the Republic Day. Though it remains a fact that he is corruption being established he was forced to resign. Why not Doctor like S.K.Rao be given. If such partisan attitude and communal approach is found in Minister, I am vary sorry to state there is little or no hope that this department will flourish or survive. I know that you will try to be vindictive against certain doctor whose name I have taken But we are here to look after their interests.

Annual Financial Statement (Budget)

for 1977-78,

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11:00 a.m.

The Chairman requested the Secretary to move the motion and read it. The Secretary moved the motion and read it as follows:

"For the purchase of new machinery for the factory, the amount of Rs. 15,000 is proposed. This is required to meet the increased production demands."

The Chairman then put the motion to a vote and it was carried unanimously.

The meeting then adjourned until the next day.
Annual Financial Statement (Budget) 6th July, 1977

for 1977-78,
Voting of Demands for Grants.

సాధారణ సమాహారం (చిత్రం): గణంతిష్ఠ అధికారిక సమాహారం సమావేశంలో ప్రతిభ వేసిన విషయాలు ఉంటాయి. ఈ ప్రధానంగా వేసిన విషయాలు సమీపంలో ఉన్నాయి. సమాహారం నుండి యుక్తి ప్రతిభ వేసిన విషయాలు ఉన్నాయి. అపారంగా యుక్తి ప్రతిభ వేసిన విషయాలు ఉన్నాయి.

సంస్థ కాలంలో సమాహారం వేసిన విషయాలు ఉన్నాయి. ఈ ప్రధానంగా వేసిన విషయాలు సమీపంలో ఉన్నాయి. యుక్తి ప్రతిభ వేసిన విషయాలు ఉన్నాయి. అపారంగా యుక్తి ప్రతిభ వేసిన విషయాలు ఉన్నాయి.

సమాహారం యుక్తి ప్రతిభ వేసిన విషయాలు ఉన్నాయి. ఈ ప్రధానంగా వేసిన విషయాలు సమీపంలో ఉన్నాయి. యుక్తి ప్రతిభ వేసిన విషయాలు ఉన్నాయి. అపారంగా యుక్తి ప్రతిభ వేసిన విషయాలు ఉన్నాయి.

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Annual Financial statement (Budget) for 1977-78,

toating of Demands for Grants;


11-10 a.m.

[Text content that is not legible due to resolution or quality of the image]
Annual Financial Statement (Budget) 6th July, 1077:

for 1977-78.

Voting on Demands for Grants.

[Content in Telugu script, indicating a detailed discussion on the financial statement and voting on demands for grants.]

Annal Financial Statement (Budget) for 1977-78,
Voting on Demands for Grants.

..
Annual Financial Statement (Budget) 6th July, 1977

Voting on Demands for Grants.

I have so many issues to place before the House. We should therefore request the State Government to continue dealing with them without insisting upon converting themselves into service Association so that the department concerned could continue the dialogue with them.

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Annual Financial Statement (Budget) for 1977-78.
Voting on Demands for Grants.


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Voting on Demands for Grants.

[Text continues here in Telugu script]
Annual Financial Statement (Budget)  


for 1977-78.

Voting on Demands for Grants.

11-30 a.m.

Voting on Demands for Grants.

...

Voting of Demand for Grants.

(Mr. Deputy Speaker in the Chair)

(Translation)

Shri Sultan Salimuddin Aweis (Bapuji Yoret) - Jana Pradet Sambhav -

Mr. Deputy Speaker in the Chair:

11-40 a.m.


Voting of Demand for Grants.

(Mr. Deputy Speaker in the Chair)

Shri Sultan Salimuddin Aweis (Bapuji Yoret) - Jana Pradet Sambhav -

Mr. Deputy Speaker in the Chair:

Annual Financial Statement (Budget) for 1977-78.

Voting of Demand for Grants.

A total of 340 votes were taken on the demand for grants for the year 1977-78. Each vote was considered and approved.

- **General**
  - **Revenue**
    - **Total Revenue**
      - **Total Sums Available**
        - **Total Sums Required**
          - **Sums Approved**
            - **Total Sums Approved**
              - **Total Sums Not Approved**

- **Special**
  - **Fundamentals**
    - **Main Revenue**
      - **Main Sums Available**
        - **Main Sums Required**
          - **Main Sums Approved**
            - **Main Sums Not Approved**

- **Local**
  - **Development**
    - **Development Revenue**
      - **Development Sums Available**
        - **Development Sums Required**
          - **Development Sums Approved**
            - **Development Sums Not Approved**

- **Miscellaneous**
  - **Miscellaneous Revenue**
    - **Miscellaneous Sums Available**
      - **Miscellaneous Sums Required**
        - **Miscellaneous Sums Approved**
          - **Miscellaneous Sums Not Approved**

- **Total**
  - **Total Revenue**
    - **Total Sums Available**
      - **Total Sums Required**
        - **Total Sums Approved**
          - **Total Sums Not Approved**

Voting of Demands for Grants:

11-50 a.m.

1. Vide financial statement for 1977-78, the House came to a decision to sanction the following:

   - Ministry of Education
   - Ministry of Health
   - Ministry of Defence
   - Ministry of Defence (Supply)
Sri H. Satyanarayana (Adoni) :— Mr. Speaker, Sir, I congratulate the Hon’ble Minister for Health for the number of good things that his department has done, especially the Indianisation programme and starting of various departments like Nephrology, etc. which names I am not in a position to pronounce. Along with these improvements, I only wish that the Hon’ble Minister would also take pains to improve the taluk hospitals. I am talking about the taluk hospitals because, I come from an area where there is a taluk hospital. When Adoni’s population was 30,000, some years ago, this taluk hospital was started. Now the population has grown to nearly 1 lakh or so. So, if you take into consideration the growth of the population, I am afraid the bed-strength of the hospital is not adequate. The funds provided for these hospitals are meagre. I know there are certain financial problems, to improve the bed-strength. However, I hope the Minister will make a valiant effort to improve the bed strength of these hospitals. Not only the bed-strength of the hospitals should be increased but as I pointed out the condition of these hospitals are far from satisfactory. Neither there are adequate sanitary arrangements nor there is any supervision. Especially in Adoni, large number of patients will be visiting the hospital. About 100 to 150 patients depending upon the capacity of the Doctor come daily. If the Doctor is efficient and good surgeon, the strength will increase.

Some time ago, I saw in papers that the Hon’ble Minister made a very brave statement i.e. the Government is thinking of banning the private practice. It is brave because most of us know that these doctors have got a very powerful lobby. Whenever there is a good measure taken, lobby will fling into action. Hon’ble Minister may kindly note that this lobbying may see that this measure is stopped. Some of these doctors have developed some empires of their own. Some sort of vested interest in a particular place. They do not want to go from their particular posts. Whenever there is a transfer, these doctors would approach for cancellations. No doubt there are certain efficient doctors who are doing distinct services. But the valuable services of the doctors are required at each nook and corner and there should not be any obstruction for a good measure. I hope the Minister will not go back on his statement. He should stick to his guns. Practically, both in the
Annual Financial Statement (Budget)  
for 1977-78.  
Voting of Demands for Grants.

interests of the doctors and patients, a poor M. L. A. has to run after, whenever a transfer is made, along with the doctor.

Next, I would like to point out the conditions of the E. S. I. Hospitals, because I come from a place where there is an E. S. I. Hospital. These hospitals are not the hospitals for treatment but for issuing certificates. That has to be curbed. The Government should make necessary enquiries and should take necessary steps to improve these hospitals and see that more medicines are supplied and more grants from Central Government are given. If the medicines and treatment in these hospitals are increased, then, they will be of real use to the workers because lot of money is provided out of the sweated blood of the workers as contribution to the E. S. I. hospitals. With all humility, I request the Hon'ble Minister to take this matter seriously and do the needful.

About food adulteration, Sir. Some time ago, when he first became the Minister, he made, very bold statement that the Government is taking every step to prevent food adulteration. With this big merchants were shaked. Some action was taken and some good results were also there. But unfortunately. In the cases of adulteration, etc. the main people are left free and the retailers and small merchants are caught and prosecuted. I will give some examples. Of course the Food Adulteration comes under Central Act. In regard to Toowar Dal, a retailer. who is a petty merchant was caught and the whole-sale dealer who sold the dal was left out.

In regard to colour of the dal, the merchant was prosecuted. He gets it from the whole-saler and sells it. There is a particular colour prohibited by the Health Department and this chap is prosecuted but not the main whole-sale dealer from whom he bought this. This Dal is purchased at the market from Morina, Central Provinces, Uttar Pradesh. I request the Government to take some action at the root level itself, at the place at which such an adulterated things would come. Let these petty merchants are not punished. I think the Government of India has to take some action and I beg to see that some steps are taken till the Government of India rectifies such things so far as these matters are concerned and these rules are changed accordingly.

In regard to Community Health Measures, I saw some note 12-00 noon and the Central Government is also thinking on these line. In this connection, I would like to sound a note of warning. If I remember right, there was some references about the Bare-foot Doctors from the Highest Association of Medical Experts. The Indian
Council also made a reference about the Bare-foot Doctors. I only urge—Kindly hasten slowly in this matter. Examine pros & cons and see that necessary steps are taken in this regard, taking into consideration the view expressed by the experts. Instead of saving one man, these chaps may kill thousands of people. So, let the Government be alert in this matter.

About the Rural Medical Practitioners. I have seen some scheme about this. A stipend of Rs. 500/- is recommended. In order to encourage, more incentives should be given. After all, they come from College and they are accustomed to some sort of living. If this chap go to a far away village, he may not find the same type of comfortable living. There may not be proper housing facility. I know even in villages, the people are charging exhorbitant rents for the residential accommodation and opening of a dispensary. In view of these things, I hope the Department would give more incentives so that larger number of these unemployed doctors, unemployed medical graduates can come forward to take up this scheme.

Last but not the least, Mr. Speaker, Sir, I would like to refer to our own system of medicine. Second to none, in the world. Ayurveda system has got its own name. Some biggest doctors like Charaka a famous doctor in medicine, and Susrutha, a famous surgeon of Lanka, developed the system of Ayurveda from age old days. Let there be some sympathy to this age old famous Ayurveda system. You will have to improve the conditions of Ayurveda practitioners and also Ayurveda Colleges and try to encourage the research work in Ayurveda system. In this connection, Mr. Speaker, Sir, I would like to inform you, Sir, that number of medicinal plants are exported to foreign countries like Ravelphia Serpentina. We are exporting Sarpagandhi plants. Number of plants which are herbal, which are found in Srisailam and other forests have to be examined carefully. So, some sort of Laboratory or some such thing should be established, so that we can get these plants utilised for ourselves as mentioned in materia Medica. Let not the important plants exported to other countries at our cost. So, I hope the Government will take some pains to improve not only the Ayurvedic system and Ayurvedic hospitals but also go to the fundamental improvement of manufacturing of medicines from the herbal plants. Let there also be a research department established for the purpose, Sir.

With these few words, I thank you very much, Sir.
I have already informed the House that the first open heart surgery in the State has been done on 15th June, 1977 in Gandhi Hospital, Secunderabad and this is a landmark in the history of medical treatment in the State. The heart and blood circulation was stopped. This operation which involved the stopping of the heart for 75 minutes was done with the help of a “Heart-Lung Machine”. This operation was successful. The heart and blood circulation was stopped. This operation which involved the stopping of the heart for 75 minutes was done with the help of a “Heart-Lung Machine”. This operation was successful. The heart and blood circulation was stopped. This operation which involved the stopping of the heart for 75 minutes was done with the help of a “Heart-Lung Machine”. This operation was successful. The heart and blood circulation was stopped. This operation which involved the stopping of the heart for 75 minutes was done with the help of a “Heart-Lung Machine”. This operation was successful. The heart and blood circulation was stopped. This operation which involved the stopping of the heart for 75 minutes was done with the help of a “Heart-Lung Machine”. This operation was successful. The heart and blood circulation was stopped. This operation which involved the stopping of the heart for 75 minutes was done with the help of a “Heart-Lung Machine”. This operation was successful. The heart and blood circulation was stopped. This operation which involved the stopping of the heart for 75 minutes was done with the help of a “Heart-Lung Machine”. This operation was successful. The heart and blood circulation was stopped. This operation which involved the stopping of the heart for 75 minutes was done with the help of a “Heart-Lung Machine”. This operation was successful. The heart and blood circulation was stopped. This operation which involved the stopping of the heart for 75 minutes was done with the help of a “Heart-Lung Machine”. This operation was successful. The heart and blood circulation was stopped. This operation which involved the stopping of the heart for 75 minutes was done with the help of a “Heart-Lung Machine”. This operation was successful. The heart and blood circulation was stopped. This operation which involved the stopping of the heart for 75 minutes was done with the help of a “Heart-Lung Machine”. This operation was successful. The heart and blood circulation was stopped. This operation which involved the stopping of the heart for 75 minutes was done with the help of a “Heart-Lung Machine”. This operation was successful.

In several cases the doctors are not able to pay attention to the patients and they are overburdened. Several serious cases in Gandhi, Osmania and Fever Hospital are not getting proper care and attention.

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[Text in Telugu]

Andhra Pradesh will top the list in reaching the target of Family Planning scheme. Andhra Pradesh will top the list in reaching the target of Family Planning scheme.
అన్నా ఫించించిన సంఖ్య రెండు బాధ్యతలు. రాతాకి
పెంపుడు నిర్ణయంలో దారిచే కాలం ఒక రోజు కట్టడం 8, 10
పాటలు ఎందుకంది కాగా బాగా ఉండాలి. అందువలస రెండు పెంపుడు నిర్నయంలో ఉండాలి. స్టేషన్ లో ఉండి వచ్చిన
ఒక బాధ్యత రెండు మంది చెందాలి. అందువలస రెండు
పాటలు ఎందుకంది కాగా బాగా ఉండాలి. 

విషయం పెంపుడు నిర్నయంలో ఉండాలి. 11 బాధ్యతలు పెంపుడు నిర్నయంలో ఉండాలి. అందువలస రెండు పాటలు
ఎందుకంది కాగా బాగా ఉండాలి. 

12-20 p.m.

Voting Demands for Grants:

Voting of Demands for Grants.

[Text in Telugu language]
Annual Financial Statement (Budget)
for 1977-78:
Voting of Demands for Grants.
విభాగంలో ఫిట్టర్ పాత్ర దృశ్యం ప్రదానం మాత్రం పెంచగలదు. ఈ ఫిట్టర్ పాత్ర తరువాత సెడిని పంచమవరలో పెంచాలి. ఇది భాగం బడుతూ ఉంటే 50, 100 క్రిప్పర్ మంచి చేయవచ్చు. అందువల్ల ఇంటిని విడించడానికి ప్రత్యేకంగా ప్రతిభాకరం ప్రారంభించాలి. ఐరో ఇంటిలో భాగం కాకుండా మంచడానికి మరియు లేని రీతిని అంధకారం చేయవచ్చు. ఇది పరిపాలన ఆసంతం చేయడానికి ఇంటిని పొందాలి. ఆసంతం చేయడానికి ఇంటిని విడించడానికి ప్రత్యేకంగా ప్రతిభాకరం ప్రారంభించాలి. ఐరో ఇంటిలో భాగం కాకుండా మంచడానికి మరియు లేని రీతిని అంధకారం చేయవచ్చు. ఇది పరిపాలన ఆసంతం చేయడానికి ఇంటిని పొందాలి. ఆసంతం చేయడానికి ఇంటిని విడించడానికి ప్రత్యేకంగా ప్రతిభాకరం ప్రారంభించాలి. ఐరో ఇంటిలో భాగం కాకుండా మంచడానికి మరియు లేని రీతిని అంధకారం చేయవచ్చు. ఇది పరిపాలన ఆసంతం చేయడానికి ఇంటిని పొందాలి. ఆసంతం చేయడానికి ఇంటిని విడించడానికి ప్రత్యేకంగా ప్రతిభాకరం ప్రారంభించాలి.

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Voting of Demands for Grants.

Sri B. Ayyapn Reddy:—Sir, lot of time has been given to the hon. Member. With the result, 3 more members of my party have yet to participate in the Debate. You have to allot time to my party Members also.

Sri C. V. K. Rao:—There are number of Members to speak. So you fix up time and call the next Member. Otherwise, if the Member monopolise the time of other Members, it is great injustice.
Sri A. Sriramulu :— Mr. Deputy Speaker Sir,
Provision of adequate medical care is an essential social and constitutional obligation on the part of the Government. If you look at the Performance of the Government in this particular field, it is absolutely unnecessary. I charge the Government for its total failure in regard to provision of adequate medical care. 80% of our people are living in rural areas. When you look at the budget — the notes circulated by the Minister — the whole thing is urban oriented, city oriented and town oriented. Nothing seems to have been done as far as rural population is concerned. Sir, I have analysed the performance of this particular department for the past 8 years; and an analysis shows and there is nothing for anybody to take pride of its performance during the past 8 years. During the past 8 years, the bed strength has been increased to 2000 and we have increased the doctors to 200. Out of 22,000 bed strength in the State, only 3600 beds are in the rural dispensaries. So much is being talked of belonging to backward people, in regard to rural people, in regard to weaker sections and agriculture labour but what exactly is the concrete plan the Government has been evolved to take modern medicines to the door steps of villagers. If you see all these things, there is a big gap between this particular party’s promises and performances. Perhaps that is the style of the functioning of this
party. That is how they have been doining out promises and phrases, highly fascinating and sing a sort of lullaby something like administering the dainty on the people of the state.

If you look at the plan approach document in which certain objectives have concretely laid down by the Government, have not been placed before the Planning Commission. This is what that has been written in the Plan Document. Presently, we are at the last year of Fifth Five Year Plan. I don't know what exactly, the Minister would like to say as far as the Plan objectives are concerned. Out of 450 Primary Health Centres, 199 Centres have no buildings. 346 P.H.Cs. have no staff quarters. It is proposed to construct buildings for 199 P.H.Cs. and Staff Quarters for 346 P. H. Cs during the Fifth Plan. In the same document, a critical review of the past achievement is revealed that hierarchy in teaching in General Hospitals, and District Hospitals has been developed unproportionately in the lower level. Hence, the Fifth Plan would give emphasis for development of lower level institutions like Taluk Hospitals and the primary Health Centres. These are the objectives which have been enunciated, which have been accepted, by this Government before the Planning Commission.

Now I shall analyse the budgetary figures that have been placed us. The total expenditure on hospitals for the year 1977-78 is Rs. 22.69 crores and the expenditure on P.H.Cs is Rs. 3,03,00,000/- It means, the per capita expenditure on rural medical care is Rs. 0.86 paise as against Rs. 22.40 on urban population. What exactly is the concept of the Plan? Why did you put forward such objectives that you want to improve the Primary Health Centres, want to construct buildings and want to take modern medicines to the doorsteps of the common man? What exactly has been done in the last year of the Fifth Plan? That is a glaring disparity.

Coming to the Taluk Hospitals, the position is now better. The District Hospitals are the centres of harassment and not centres of amelioration. Our Hon'ble Minister, Sri K. Rajamainu knows the practical situation. So many Hon'ble Members have participated in the debate right from morning and have expressed unanimous opinion that the hospital administration is far from satisfaction. So if the Government is wedded to take modern medicines to the rural areas, there is every need to improve the Primary Health Centres. Every Primary Health Centre having a population of 1 lakh has got number of villages, in its jurisdiction, within a radius of 30 miles, there is only one P. H. C. Every Primary Health Centre
Voting of Demands for Grants:

has got Sub-Centres. Instead of having two doctors, (it is only my suggestion and it is not going to be a costly Project and I hope my suggestion will be considered by the Minister,) at least two Sub-Centres can be upgraded and put one Doctor in-charge of each centre. It means, increasing the doctor strength and the additional commitment of Government will not be anything more than Rs. 4 crores. Rs. 4 crores is not going to be a difficult problem. At our State level, our Government seem to be a difficult problem. At our State level, our Government seem to be thinking that the progress of the State depends upon cement, sand and stones. I.e. they understand that the progress of the State, not only depends upon cement, sand and stones but also on human being, their well being, it depends upon their mental health which is as important as construction of Nagarjunasagar and as important as construction of Srisailam Hydro Project. That is what the Minister must know. He has not succeeded in securing additional allocation for rural medical care. This is reflected in some of the sentences that have been appeared in his note. Every where he pleads paucity of funds. He admits that there is a total failure in the rural areas in regard to supply of medicines. I am surprised as to how the Minister can plead for paucity of funds. If you look at the budget figures for the year 1977-78, under the item 'Minor Head 280, Sub-Head-05,' I am giving you concrete details, Budget Estimate was Rs. 27.83 crores, Revised Estimate was Rs. 22.69 crores. It means a sum of Rs. 5,14,00,000/- has not been spent during the 1977-78. Who exactly is responsible for this particular thing, is my question. When the Minister has been pleading paucity of funds either in regard to construct one of quarters in primary health centres or purchase of generators so that our operation theatres do not get dislocated on account of interruption of power supply, why this amount of Rs. 5 crores 14 lakhs has been allowed to go, has not been spent.

Coming to hospital administration in Hyderabad city: on the one hand our Minister pleads paucity of funds to provide quarters for doctors in tribal areas. Even the clinics that have been located in thatched huts also are not available. He has very openly admitted in his note that it is not possible even to think of thatched huts in rural areas. In contrast to that pathetic picture in rural areas, Government was good enough to sanction Rs. 90 lakhs for construction of outpatient ward in Osmania General Hospital and also in the Maternity hospital. How exactly this became possible is my question. The Superintendent may be very influential, politically he may prevail upon the Chief Minister. But as the Minister in charge of this portfolio, Mr. Rajamalliah said, sufficient priority must be given to construction of staff quarters.
in tribal areas or construction of quarters in primary health centres, rather than adding one more gigantic building to Osmania Hospital and another building to the Maternity hospital. Rs. 90 lakhs have been spent. It has been the accepted policy of the Government that Osmania must only a reference hospital and it has been the policy of the Government to develop peripheral hospitals. But what exactly was the provocation for this Government to jump to that investment of Rs. 90 lakh. That is a question which is mysterious a problem which the hon. Minister will have to very clearly and honestly speak to this house as to why this became imperative and inevitable.

I do not want to go into greater details, because a lot of time has been occupied. I shall only put a few questions and I expect our hon. Minister to answer.

1. What exactly is the standard adopted in regard to the staffing pattern of the district hospital? I know in several hospitals, we do not have a gynaecologist, we do not have radiologist. The Minister promised that at least 10 specialities will be introduced in every district hospital. How far has he been able to succeed in regard to introduction of 10 specialities in every district hospital and what exactly is the position in regard to the staffing pattern.

2. Secondly, Sir, what happened to the appointment of these regional directors? He has been promising us for the last 1½ or two years. The posts were sanctioned a long time ago. Why these posts were not filled up and why people were not appointed.

3. Similarly, doctors have been complaining particularly the civil assistant surgeons are becoming a frustrated lot. A post of deputy civil surgeon has been created ...... an intermediate post between the assistant surgeon and the surgeon .... and some persons have been promoted. But these persons have not been given any great responsibility. Having given a higher status, having given a better scale of pay, it is the duty of the department to fix up a higher responsibility. Suppose a deputy civil surgeon has to be posted to a hospital. He must be given more power. He need not necessarily meet the D.M.H.O. for every minor detail. Some delegation of power must be given to the deputy civil surgeon who has been promoted, and a higher responsibility should be given to him.

4. There is a big complaint in regard to the pay scale of these civil assistant surgeons. The pay commission committed a mistake in regard to this. The old pay scale of Rs. 400 to 800 applicable to civil assistant surgeons was
revised as Rs. 600-1200. And this revised scale was made applicable to nearly 35 categories including assistant engineers. As far as civil surgeons are concerned, they were given a special scale of Rs. 600-1100 which is a serious anomaly, an invidious distinction, a discrimination that has crept into the recommendation of the pay commission. The Minister will have to take up this question.

5. Similarly, the nurses, Sir. Their allowances. Nurses are supposed to work round the clock. They don't have duty hours. Nurses attend to the suffering of the patients all through. You should also understand the monotony of their life and work. It is easy for any body to sit in his office and to order. But the nurses work round the clock looking at human suffering and not getting any incentive for putting up with this misery all through their lives. They get a uniform allowance or dress allowance of Rs. 100. I do not know how many decades ago this was introduced. I want Mr. Rajamallu to tell me whether it is possible to purchase at least two uniforms with 100 rupees. With two uniforms, is it possible for the nurse to work round the clock, for one year, i.e. 360 days! There is need to immediately revise this uniform allowance.

Similarly, ration allowance some Rs. 50 or so. Perhaps, some three decades or four decades ago it was decided. There is a Dhobi allowance of Rs. 3. I think no body has looked into the allowance of nurses. I demand that immediate scrutiny of immediate examination of this problem must be held by the Director and their grievances should be redressed because nurses will have to work a sense of devotion to duty and they should be kept in a fair degree of comfort. That is the primary duty of the medical department.

6. Coming to medical administration, though I have a lot of points, I do not want to stand in your way it has become almost the main function of the directorate to make appointments and transfers. I have been complaining right from the beginning for the past 3 or 4 years, Two and a half year ago, there was a chaos in the Directorate. That chaos has been removed, but the disorder has not been removed. There is, even now, disorder in the directorate. So many transfers do take place. Why they take place, we do not know. They get again modified revised and cancelled. I quote one instance. In Nellore hospital about 7 doctors were transferred. Was there any complaint about those 7 doctors. Or was there any political pressure?
I do not know. But, at a time. 7 doctors were transferred from Nellore hospital. And despite all their efforts — on account of genuine problems and difficulties, they made efforts — not one of them could secure retention. Most of these transfers are being done under political pressure, I sympathise with the Minister. Sometimes, the Minister also becomes helpless.

Sri C.V.K. Rao:—M.L.As. also become helpless.

Sri A. Sreeramulu:—M.L.As. are also there. They are helpless because when they don’t succeed, they become helpless.

Some transfers do take place without the knowledge of the Minister. I am asking him to very plainly tell this House; in how many cases transfers have taken place without his knowledge? I say this because there is the sole arbiter of his Ministry, i.e., the Chief Minister who takes into his head on some body comes to him, and a transfer is ordered. The file comes to the Minister for perusal only. We want to know and this House interested in knowing; in how many cases transfers have been made not by him, but by some other authority.

Similarly, Sir, we also want to know about one more thing. Many of the good suggestions made by the Minister in the file are not agreed to. Often times, the suggestions made by the Secretary are agreed to. This is the pathetic position in which the Ministry has been functioning. So a thorough enquiry into the transfers made in the past 14 years is absolutely essential by an impartial agency to get at the truth as to how transfers are made as to how they are cancelled and how they are modified.

7. I am told that a lot of money is being spent on super-specialities, during the past three years though the institute started only in June 1977. It is a prestigious project and probably certain influential persons came in the way of commissioning this project. It got delayed by nearly 24 years but yet I am told that a lot of money is spent in the name of super-specialities during the past two or three years. I would request the Minister to tell us: what is the money that is being spent on the so called super-specialities during the past two or three years because the institute started only recently in June 1977, that, too, on my pressure and the pressure of some
Voting of Demands or Grants:

Before the starting of this institute whether the Government made any definite investment or whether the Government spent any money in regard to this, is the question. 

8. Finally, before concluding, let me say. Sir that Indian medicine has not received a fair deal at the hands of our Minister. It is absolutely essential that a better allocation should be made for Indian Medicine. Some research centres should be established in Indian medicine, Particularly in Ayurveda must get priority because that is the one way of king medicine to the door steps of the villager.

Thank you very much.

Dr. Fathimunnisa B-gum: —Mr. Deputy Speeker, while supporting the Demand for Health and medical Services, presented by our hon. Minister for health, I would like to make some suggestions.

Out of the total 43.50 millions of population of our State, 35.10 millions from rural populations. At present more than 80% of the State’s population living in the rural areas is served by not even half of the Alopatic practitioners including licenciates available in the State which is quite alarming. Thus the medical care and health facilities especially in the rural area claim immediate attention of the planners and Government Authorities. But, unfortunately, the medical and health and health budget presented today is too meagre as it has envisaged to upgrade only 10 Primary Health Centres in 1977-78. At this rate, we can imagine how long we have to struggle to have all the Primary Health Centres and sub-centres function in a useful way to provide medical and health facilities to the rural population. A definite percentage of funds may be allotted for rural health.

Coming to the taluk hospitals, we have already programmed to upgrade all the taluk hospitals to 30 bedded hospitals but they are not able to do that in 1977-78. The hon. Health Minister said that due to paucity of funds this will be done in a phased manner. The budget provides only Rs. 150 lakhs non-recurring and Rs. 200 lakhs recurring expenditure. Therefore, in view of the present inadequate medical and health facilities in the rural area as well as taluk hospitals, I suggest that the present district head quarters hospitals in the State be upgraded with additional staff — both medical and para medical — with full fledged laboratory facilities so that they become the centres for medical care for the rural population to have their basic medical needs within their reach. By such upgrading of district head quarters hospitals, internets and fresh medical graduates from medical colleges can be posted here for training and rural orientation. This will again need and necessitate creation of ‘civil assistance specialist’ posts in various specialities.
Coming to Immunisation programme, I had the pleasure of visiting some of the places with the students of the Guntur Medical College and really I had congratulated the medical staff and the district medical authorities who took part in the immunisation programme. It was very encouraging. There we find that by the individual efforts of government doctors, the programme has been made very successful. I would like to request that the immunisation programme is carried out vigorously connecting all the medical colleges.

Coming to prevention of various diseases, the hon. Minister has made a mention of T.B., Leprosy etc., but he has omitted to mention about prevention and treatment of Cancer incidents which are growing day by day in our country, and for which Government of India funds are available. On the recommendation of the Director-General of health Services for setting up of Tale Cobaled Therapy during the fifth five year plan at 3 Hospitals, viz., M.C.H, Hospital, Guntur General Hospital and S. V. R. R. Hospital at Tirupathi, the Government sanctioned it in only two Hospitals—Tirupathi and Warangal—where the incidence of cancer is much less than in Guntur. Guntur has been omitted. Actually the incidence of cancer in Guntur district is so high that more than 1000 new cases are being examined in radiology department of Guntur General Hospital and among them 21 varieties of cancer have been recorded. But I feel very sorry to remark that the treatment facilities to these cancer patients are very inadequate as no separate ward and no separate operation theatre exist except radio therapy and deep X-ray plant. Therefore, the radiology department of the hospital needs some more development and improvement because there is provision from the Government of India in the 5th five year plan. I would suggest to the hon. Health Minister to take up this matter with the Central Government which has already taken a decision to establish regional cancer hospitals on the recommendations of an expert committee and to allot Rs. 80 lakhs or so which include the cost of building, equipment etc. He may even suggest Guntur as one of the Regional cancer hospitals because it is a central place, thickly populated and the incidence of cancer is very high there. I am very sorry to say that even a superficial X-ray thereby is not available in the radiology department of the Guntur General Hospital.

Coming to the Cardiology Department, the Government was pleased to sanction C.C.U. units at Tirupati, Kakinada and Vizag but this super speciality was established at Guntur by the Heart Association funded by the District Collector. This Association organised by Dr. P. Lakshmi Ram collected donations from the public and...
equipment worth Rs. 22 lakhs was purchased for Guntur General Hospital. The integrity and honesty of such a person whose services are recorded was questioned recently in this August House. I may also add here that the two Airconditioners installed in 1976 in the C.C. unit are still working now. The deep x-ray unit had gone out of order and caused hardship and inconvenience to cancer patients who were directed to Vizag or Hyderabad. At this juncture the manufacturers were called and they replaced the burnt out tube of the x-ray plant costing Rs. 44 lakhs in accordance with the Government order.

I have to congratulate the hon. Minister for Health for the open heart surgery inaugurated in Gandhi Hospital recently. I would like to remark that in this, our State is far behind other States which have taken up such operations some decades ago.

Another thing that goes to the credit of the hon. Minister is the constitution of a separate teaching cadre.

Coming to the taking over of Rangaraya Medical College of Kakinada, I would suggest that the Rangaraya Medical College Managing Committee has kept some substantial amount to its credit. That may be utilised only for the development of the College and not for any thing else.

The Minister has also said that he would supply four generators during the year. Here, I would demand that one may be set apart for Guntur General Hospital as we have been demanding it for a long time.

Coming to the various super-specialities in the teaching hospitals, several proposals have been sent by the Guntur General Hospital, they are: one urology unit, additional staff of laboratory technicians, establishment of intensive medical care unit, establishment of one cheurology department and creation of a medical record section. All these proposals have been delayed due to paucity of funds. If the condition of the teaching hospital is so bad, how could you expect the Indian Medical Council to recommend sufficient number of post-Graduate studies? Recently the Government has reduced the seats in post-graduate courses from 2 to 1 in Degree and from 3 to 2 in Diploma courses, thereby causing hardship to above average graduates. Therefore, I suggest that the teaching hospitals may be developed to the standard recommended by the Indian Medical Council and see that the post-graduate seats may be increased in all the 3 medical colleges.

Regarding Medical Education, there is one Medical Council of India Board of Studies in Medicine. Here, there is a difference of opinion regarding the uniform system of medical examination. Chairman
of the course and the syllabus. This warrants a deeper examination of the vital subjects by the Government authorities. I also suggest that entrance for post-graduates may be introduced for selection of students for post-graduate studies. This can afford and ensure a uniform standard for post-graduates in all teaching hospitals. Entrance examination will induce the student to study the subject and he will be more useful to the patients in his internship.

The Hon'ble Minister has recently in a press statement announced that a ban on private practice would be imposed. Hon. Members are aware that such a ban was introduced in 1968 but was lifted in the beginning of 1970; this shows it was an utter failure. So the Hon'ble Minister can go into details and see if that ban served the purpose for which it was introduced and whether it served the public.
Let me congratulate the doctors who have conducted the open heart surgery in Gandhi hospital. Secondly let me congratulate the Hon'ble Minister for upgrading Kuppam hospital at least this time. I congratulate the Government.

Let me congratulate the doctors who have conducted the open heart surgery in Gandhi hospital. Secondly let me congratulate the Hon'ble Minister for upgrading Kuppam hospital at least this time. I congratulate the Government.

Monthly we are spending some thousands of rupees towards salaries on health staff. But there is no control over the staff; this is the position in Health centres. In this connection, why should not we give mobile vans to the doctors and ask them to go to villages instead of the patients coming to the P. H. Cs. Let mobile vans be provided and let these people take the staff along with them and cover one or two villages every day.

The body was taken to a distance of 40 miles. Why should not the doctors who are qualified and who are having the same qualifications working in the P. H. C. do that post-mortem. This post-mortem should not be done by P. H. C. DOCTORS (according to the present system) So the dead body was carried 40 miles to taluk headquarters hospital. I have already informed the D.M. & H.O. at Chittoor; so far nothing has been supplied and the people are suffering a lot. I request the Minister immediately to phone up and find out the present position.
Where can he purchase. The Taluk hospitals should place an indent from the district hospitals. The Taluk hospitals should place an indent from the district hospitals. I am prepared to throw a challenge to the Minister. Let us go and fight with the Centre. But 2/3 is spent in urban areas. How can you expect rural development. This is another thing to be looked into. The Taluk hospitals should place an indent from the district hospitals. I am prepared to throw a challenge to the Minister. Let us go and fight with the Centre. But 2/3 is spent in urban areas. How can you expect rural development. This is another thing to be looked into.
Annual Financial Statement
[6th July, 1977.]

Voting of Demands for Grants.

Mr. Speaker in the Chair.

Sri K. Rajamalli:—My friend, Mr. Siriramulu is very human and reasonable outside the House when he speaks to me, but the moment he enters the House some type of tension enters in his head and he forgets to be reasonable; if he tries to see with jaundiced eyes he will always find something wrong. I request him to see something that is good in what we do.

Annual Financial Statement
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Sri A. Sriramulu:—There is a special tradition of our House. The Minister seems to be changing his outlook. When he sits there, he is a different man. He thinks I am looking with different glasses. I look at the particular aspset from my own angle. You look at it from your own angle.

Sri K. Rajamallu:—When we look at things, we must see the realities.

1-30 p. m.
for 1977-78
Voting of Demands for Grants.

This was due to non-inclusion of lumpsum provision of Rs. 827,810 under M. H. 280 Medical and Rs. 74,56,000 under M. H. 282 Public Health. The Lumpsum provisions are charged by the Finance Department. This amount was not spent. I have examined it. This has nothing to do with the Medical Department at all.
I quite agree with you that this confusion is confusing further. This will not continue in future budget, I assure. This amount was neither allotted to the Medical Department nor we have allowed the amount to lapse.

Mr. Speaker:— What is the page Mr. Sriramulu?

Sri A. Sriramulu:— This is an official document. This is M. H. 280 in the Budget. I do not know the page. The Minister may have to pass on the document. It is shown as Medical Relief. Why so many things are so confused? You will not find this thing in the future budget. This amount was neither allotted to the Medical Department nor we have allowed the amount to lapse.

Let us also appreciate why this money was not spent; for whom it was intended and how that particular agency that has to spend neglected this amount because budget is not an illusory document but it is an effective document.

1-40 p.m. Syed Hasan said that proper encouragement was not given to the Unani. It is not so. At the same time the Nizamia General Hospital was only meant for Unani. While agreeing with you, whatever Ayurvedic Hospital is opened, it was not done to-day or recently; it was done before Andhra Pradesh came into existence. Whatever the place occupied by Nizamia Unani, it is very safe. There is no question of using the entire Department for a particular medicine or things like that. It is not so. I would like to clear the doubt of my hon. friend, as to why this Herbarium was shifted. I myself visited that place number of times. I took along with my Director and other people. When I first went there, I did not see anything at all. No plants were there. I enquired as to the reason. They said that the soil is not suitable for growing any plants at all. I was fully convinced after visiting that place twice and we thought it better to shift this place to some other area where development is taking place on a wider scale. There is no other reason or anything of that sort to belittle that institution.

Voting of Demands for Grants.

Sri Syed Hassan:—Do you have the Soil Test report? Do you consider the distance to be covered by the students and the workers?

Sri K. Rajamalu:—When there are no plants at all, how is it we are going to begin it. We have to get the land tested and go in for the planting of these herbariums. With good intention we have shifted that, and without any other male tude intention at all. As far as harrassment of some of the employees in that Institution, I do not know. If there are any cases and if any individual is harrassed and if it comes to my notice, I will certainly take action.

What to do Sir. Here they argue like anything from the house-tops that Indian Medicine should be given top priority. I do admit that we would like to give importance to the Indian Medicine. At the same time, unless and until the practitioners who believe in Indian Medicine also should support us. They should strengthen our hands. Instead of that they come with an application to see that it is converted into an Alopatic Hospital.

Sri N. Venkataratnam:—Because you are not maintaining them properly we have said so.

Sri K. Rajamalu:—This is a general statement you are making. Tell me something practical. I will certainly take action. The Government is fully alive to give top priority to Indian Medicine. We are at it. In course of time you will see what importance is given to the Indian Medicine.

Sri Syed Hassan:—In course of time means do you expect to be there in future also?

Sri K. Rajamalu:—For ever I will be here. For ever we are here. You will be there only.
Sri A. Sriramulu:—One point was made by Sri Syed Hasan in his opening speech. Dr. Viswanatham was called from the United States of America. He is a specialist in open heart surgery. He was posted to Osmania Hospital and he had to wait for 1½ months. Ultimately getting himself disgusted and disappointed applied for study leave and went back to America. Is it the policy of the Government to drive out such experienced and expert surgeons from this country?

Sri K. Rajamallu:—I do not know from where my Hon'ble friend has got that information. With great happiness he has gone to America to work under a world famous surgeon for one year to gain experience. As a matter of fact we have gone a little out of the way. We are not allowing anybody to go abroad. He is a very famous doctor and he is an expert open heart surgeon. Keeping all in view we have sent him at his request.

There is no question of harassment or any such thing. He stayed here only for two months.

Sri A. Sriramulu:—The Minister says that he is not disappointed. Why do you allow our talent to go to America? Training a Doctor in India is cheapest. Why should we train our doctors in America and why should we export him to America?

Sri K. Rajamallu:—Government is not spending even a single pie. In order to gain more experience he has gone. What is wrong in getting more experience? We can utilise his services fully for our people and that is why we have sent him.

Sri Syed Hassan:—He is avoiding the real point. He was recalled from America. Within two months he took the permission of the State Government and went back to America. What are the circumstances for that?

Sri K. Rajamallu:—We have recalled him but at the same time he himself came to us and asked us ‘give me one year time; I will gain more experience and I will serve my country’. With that request we have proceeded.

Sri Jaipal Reddy:—If he was an open heart surgeon, why was he posted to T.B. Hospital? Because he was posted to T.B. Hospital he was to get back to America.

Sri K. Rajamallu:—There are all temporary arrangements. Because we wanted to find proper ace for him, and others were
already there in their respective places. We were about to shift him to the Osmania. Meanwhile he came with an application requesting to go.

Sri A. Sriramulu: —Truth has come out. His services must have been utilised in the major hospitals that is Osmania Hospital. The very fact that he was posted to T.B. Hospital shows that discrimination. Under what circumstances the Government was obliged to post him to T.B. Hospital. They were suppressing the facts.

Sri K. Rajamallu: —We have placed facts before the House. Where is the question of suppressing the facts?

Annual Financial Statement [Budget for 1977-78.]

Voting of Demands for Grants.

Mr. Speaker:—The question is:

To reduce the allotment of Rs. 72,16,08,300 for Medical and Health Services by Rs 100

For the failure of the Government to strengthen peripheral hospitals and primary health centres and also open sufficient number of clinics to avoid pressure and congestion in the headquarters hospitals reducing hardship to the public and solve the unemployment problem of the medical graduates.

To reduce the allotment of Rs. 72,16,08,800 for Medical and Health Services by Rs. 400

To criticise the frequent transfers of Doctors and Nurses.

To reduce the allotment of Rs. 72,16,08,800 for Medical and Health Services by Rs. 100

Failure to introduce all specialities in the District Headquarters Hospitals.

To reduce the allotment of Rs. 72,16,08,800 for Medical and Health Services by Rs. 100

The excesses committed in the implementation of the Family Planning Programme. Failure of the Government to take action against persons responsible for forced sterilisations, fraudulent drawal of motivation.
To reduce the allotment of Rs. 72,16,08,800 for Medical and Health Services by Rs. 100
Insufficient supply of drugs to hospitals as a result of which patients are forced to purchase medicines from outside.

To reduce the allotment of Rs. 72,16,08,800 for Medical & Health Service by Rs. 100
Failure to develop Primary Health Centres and provide medical care to the rural population.

To reduce the allotment of Rs. 72,16,08,800 for Medical & Health Services by Rs. 200

The Cut motions were negatived.

Mr. Speaker:—The question is:

To reduce the allotment of Rs. 72,16,08,800 for Medical & Health Services.

Sri M. Nagireddy pressed for division and the House divided thus: Ayes—19; Noes—56; Neutrals—Nil. The Cut motion was negatived.

Mr. Speaker:—The question is:

To reduce the allotment of Rs. 72,16,08,800 for Medical & Health Services.

138-15
To reduce the allotment of Rs. 72,16,08,800 for Medical & Health Services by Rs. 100

The cut motions were negatived.

Mr Speaker:—The question is:

To reduce the allotment of Rs. 72,16,08,800 for Medical & Health Services by Rs. 100

The poor and middle class families should be provided with free and good medical treatment.

Sri C. V. K. Rao pressed for division.

The House divided thus:

Ayes—19; Noes-56; Neutrals-Nil.

The Cut Motion was negatived.

Mr. Speaker:—The question is:

‘That the Government be granted a sum not exceeding Rs. 72,16,08,800 under Demand No. XXI-Medical and Health Services’.

The motion was adopted, and demand granted.

(Pause)

Mr. Speaker:—The House now stands adjourned till 4.00 p.m. today.

The House, then adjourned till 4.00 p.m. on 6th July, 1977.

(The House reassembled at 4 P.M.)

(Mr. Speaker in the Chair)

GOVERNMENT BILLS

THE ANDHRA PRADESH REVENUE RECOVERY (AMENDMENT) BILL, 1977

(L. A. BILL NO. 19 of 1977)

Sri C.V.K. Rao:—Point of Order, Sir. Last time I think the entire Bill though taken up partially, and was not completed. We wanted that this might be taken up now. As such we will have to begin it again.
Mr. Speaker:—It will have to be continued. There was no time. We postponed it to this day.

Sri C. V. K. Rao: It is not a question of time. Actually we wanted the Minister to get himself prepared well. That was the position.

Mr. Speaker: No. You finished your speech last time.

Sri C.V.K. Rao: I have partly finished.

Mr. Speaker: That is why you want to talk again. You will not get a chance. The procedure is that no Member is allowed to talk twice.

Sri P. Narsareddy: I have got an official amendment Sir.

Sri E. Ayyapureddy: Last time I raised a constitutional objection with regard to the constitutional validity, I may be permitted to substantiate my objection.

Mr. Speaker: After the speeches if you have got any objection you can speak.

It gives an opportunity for the members to take that amendment also into consideration.

Mr. Speaker: The amendment is the only point that has been raised by Mr. Ayyapu Reddy the other day.

Sri P. Narsa Reddy: Sir, I beg to move:

"In sub-clause (1) of clause 2, 52-B, for the words "require any person from whom money is due or may become due to the defaulter or any person who holds or may subsequently hold money, for or on account of the defaulter, to pay to the Collector" substitute the following words:

"require any person after being satisfied that money is due or may become due to the defaulter from such person or that such person has held or may subsequently hold money, for or on account of the defaulter, to pay to the Collector".

and

For sub-clause (6) of clause 2, 52-B, substitute the following:"
"(6) Where any person to whom a notice under this sub-section is sent objects to it by a statement on oath that the sum demanded or any part thereof is not due by him to the defaulter, or that he does not hold any money for or on account of the defaulter, then nothing contained in this section shall be deemed to require such person to pay the sum demanded or any part thereof to the Collector or other officer, but if it is discovered that such statement was false in any material particular, such person shall be personally liable to the Collector or other officer to the extent of his own liability to the defaulter on the date of the notice or to the extent of the defaulter's liability for any sum due under this Act, whichever is less."

Mr. Speaker:—Amendments moved.

Sri A. Sriramulu:—This has practically changed the complexion of the Bill as originally introduced and some of us who had previously participated should be given another opportunity, because the entire complexion is sought to be changed.

Mr. Speaker:—There is absolutely no change. Unless it be your desire to participate again, otherwise the point is very clear. Last time the Government while trying to enforce the liability against the defaulter steps also can be taken by the Government or person authorised by the Collector to pursue against the third party on the basis third parties owe money to the defaulter. That we thought was going too far and it is thought that it may be deleted and that was deleted.

Sri A. Sriramulu:—That may be true. We are going to the fundamental question whether it can stand in the eye of law. The Minister may have to answer those points.

Mr. Speaker:—But this amendment does not interfere with those things. The other points stand as they are.

Sri A. Sriramulu:—If you give an opportunity after exhausting all the names that are on your list it would be good.

Sri C.V.K. Rao:—The amendments are given. Is it not the duty of the Minister to furnish the amendments a little in advance? How are we to study.

Mr. Speaker:—If you want to raise an objection for objection sake, I can't say anything.

Sri C.V.K. Rao:—Don't you want that the Member should study well and be prepared or perform just a formality.

Mr. Speaker:—As far as the amendment is concerned there is
Sri C.V.K. Rao:—It is the mover of the amendment that has got to explain.

Mr. Speaker:—He will explain certainly. Meanwhile you go through it.
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Out of the proceeds of the dues pertaining to the bodies mentioned in item (ii) of sub-section (1) so recovered, ten per centum thereof shall be deducted.

Mr. Speaker:—That is very clear. According to that it is the defaulters.
Mr. Speaker:—It is only when the bank or the other organisation approaches the Government they will pursue this remedy.

Mr. Speaker:—I don't think that these loans are given at the
3B0 Ah July, 1977.

Government Bills:

Sri Ch. Parasurama Naidu:—Sir, I do not propose to take much of the time of this House. I like to draw the attention of this House to one or two draconian provisions. These Provisions are really some thing which perverts the law, which perverts the existing law. I draw the attention to Section 52 (b) (6); "Where any person to whom a notice under this section is sent proves to the satisfaction of the Collector or other officer that the sum demanded or any part thereof is not due by him to the defaulter, or that he does not hold any money for or on account of the defaulter, then nothing contained in this section shall be deemed or any part thereof the Collector or other officers," Sir, this is placing the burden of . . . . . .

Mr. Speaker:—Just a minute. This is what the Revenue Minister sought to be substituted now.

"(6). Where any person to whom a notice under this sub-section is sent objects to it by a statement on oath that the sum demanded or any part thereof is not due by him to the defaulter, or that he does not hold any money for or on account of the defaulter then nothing contained in this section shall be deemed to require such person to pay the sum demanded or any part thereof to the Collector or other officer, but it is discovered that such statement was false in any material particular, such person shall be personally liable to the Collector or other officer to the extent of his own liability to the defaulter on the date of the notice or to the extent of the defaulter's liability for any sum due under this Act, which ever is less."

Sri Ch. Parasurama Naidu:—Then the substitution will be allright.

I have objection to the very frame of the enactment, the very substance of this enactment namely that the Revenue Authorities should be addressed to collect dues on behalf of banks. Sir, what happen all the while when loans were given to weaker sections, to poorer sections to persons of backward classes and to various sections of the people who are really in difficult position who I think cannot certainly pay the money in time. In view of the fact a large value of propaganda
The A. P. Revenue Recovery (Amendment) Bill, 1977:

was made, in those days that money would be made available, that benefits would be conferred on poor people and every thing would fall from heaven. For such propaganda, voting was the real motive. When that is so, what is the point for this authority, this drastic authority, to go in proceed and fall upon the common man, poorer man who is certainly incapable of paying the loan amount. This action is uncalled for and it is improper legislation which should be withdrawn.

Mr. Speaker:— I think there is no other Member who is willing to contribute something on this. I believe, during the last 1 or 2 years there is only one occasion when one speaker was allowed to speak twice. That privilege was exercised by Sri C. V. K. Rao, not at his instance but at my direction. He has spoken, exceeding the time given. I afraid that something may happen to him in this House. Therefore, I requested him to stop promising to permit him to speak again and he spoke. That was the only occasion, I remember, a person had an opportunity to speak twice. Now Hon’ble Members who want to speak on this Bill may speak.

Sri E. Ayyapu Reddy:— Sir, Last time, I had no occasion to deal with this point. I object to the validity of the Bill on three points.

1) An amending Bill must not alter the basic structure of the Enactment. It must not be repugnant or revelant to the provisions of the Act.

2) It is opposed to and violative of Article 140 of the Constitution.

3) It is also opposed to Art. 251 of the Constitution.

With regard to my first point that this is misconceived as an amending bill, we have to see the provisions of the Original Act. Sir, the Amending Act must be in a position to be read hormoniously or atleast it should not be anything revelant to the original enactment and the amending act. Now the original act, as envisaged long long ago, was in exercise of the sovereign powers to recover the tax due by a citizen. It was called Revenue Recovery Act. Under the Original Act, the balance of the kist will be termed as ‘arrears of land revenue’ and powers are given to the revenue authorities to recover the land revenue by various procedures. It envisages the collection of revenue by attachment and sale of moveable and immovable belonging to the defaulter, by distraint. It never envisaged collection of amounts due by the third party from the defaulter. I request Hon’ble Revenue Minister to go through the provisions of the

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Act and see whether there is any provision in the Act where by public revenue can be recovered from the third party. Even if the defaulter is to get some amounts due by a third party, the Act did not provide that the Collector should be entitled to collect this amount from the third party. This is a new innovation it has been introduced in this Section. Section 52 (b) is outside the pale of the provisions of the Revenue Recovery Act.

My next submission is, it has been defined for the purpose of elucidating my point. I read some of the provisions of the Act. Clause (1) Public revenue due on land shall, for the purpose of this Act be taken to include cess or other dues payable to the State Government on account of water supply for irrigation. Fortunately or unfortunately for us no amendment is sought for this Section. Section (1) clearly says public revenue due on land shall for the purpose of this Act be taken to include cess or other dues payable to the State Government on account of water supply for irrigation. That is all land revenue plus irrigation. This is public revenue. Now no amendment is sought for this section and debts due to banks granted by the banks is not included in this definition. Therefore, public revenue do stand as defined in Section 1. It has been explicitly made clear.

4-30 p.m.

Let us see Section 4 and 5. When the whole or portion of kist shall not be forthwith paid, the amount of kist or the unpaid portion shall be deemed to be arrears of revenue. Sec. 5:- Whenever a revenue kist is in arrears, it shall be lawful for the Collector or the officer empowered by the Collector on that behalf, to proceed and recover the arrears together with interest and cost of process, by the sale of defaulter's moveable and immovable property or by execution against the persons who are at default in the manner here-in provided. So Sections 1, 4 and 5 contemplated public revenue, arrears of public revenue and the method of recovery. What is the present amendment? By this amendment you cannot recover dues even after this amendment by recourse to third party. Suppose if the third party says this amount is due to the defaulter, you recover the dues Had the provisions of Act. Public Revenue cannot be recover from third parties, by a mere amendment. It opposed the very basic structure of the Act.

Public Revenue Act.—The Act itself is called the Revenue Recovery Act not the Debt Recovery Act. Debts are different from Public Revenue. Revenues are due to a State; but taxes are levied by the state in exercise of its sovereign power. Debts are mere commercial activities indulged in by a welfare state. It is well settled that
whenever a State undertakes welfare activities, commercial activities, it does not stand on a better footing than that of an ordinary citizen. It is liable as much as an ordinary citizen for tortious contractual liability. It is only when it is exercising sovereign power. It will not be liable for tortious or contractual obligation. Therefore, what the Act envisaged was Revenue Recovery and not the Debt Recovery. If the Government wants to provide for Debt recovery due to the bank, it must come forward with a separate Act. It cannot say that it is an amendment to the Revenue Recovery Act. It is a misnomer; it is contradictory in terms and if I may say so it is an abnormality to say that it is an amendment to the Revenue Recovery Act.

Another point is, it is opposed to Art. 14 of the Constitution which requires equal opportunities and equal protection of laws. In this particular case, if an ordinary citizen has lent money to another ryot or another debtor for the same purpose for which the bank has given the amount, he will not be entitled to ask and collect the money because, I have given the amount for the very purpose for which the Government has stood as a guarantor to the bank. I have given it for productive activities to help the ryots or the artison. I ask 'please recover this amount by using your extraordinary power under the Revenue Recovery Act'. I will collect not 10% but 15%. For collection of debts, he has to go to ordinary court and pay court-fee at 11% on the advoluerum and other party obtain a decree and then follow the procedure. Then the ordinary credit goes to the court. He has to follow the provisions which enable the debtor have the recourse to have many enactments that have been passed in his favour. First and foremost thing is that there is CIVIL PROCEDURE CODE. Even after-obtaining a decree now, the Decree-Holder in the ordinary course the Bank is the Decree-Holder will not be in a position to attach certain properties and execute it. For example under the new enactment of C.P.C. salaries due up to an amount of Rs 400/- are exempted, wages are exempted, Provident Fund is exempted, Bonus amount is exempted. So many exemptions have been given in the Code. Under the provisions, they cannot attach. Under the new provisions, 52 (b), the State Government will be able to attach the bonus, attach the wages, attach the pension, attach every thing and say this is the amount due to the defaulter by a third party. The original Act did not provide for such extraordinary thing under guise 52 (b). The Defaulter will be made to forgo some thing from his provident fund, or from his insurance or from his pension. Now under Sec. 60 or C.P.C. the house of an agriculturist or a labourer cannot be attached and sold. They were completely exempted. Whereas now they can be attached and sold.
It has been given complete exemption whereas now, it can be attached and sold. Therefore, the beneficial provisions provided in the Civil Procedure Code are given a go bye under this. By an amendment to section 60 C. P. C. passed recently, the provision for attachment has been widened so that people should not be harassed. It has come into effect very recently. At one stroke we are trying to set at naught this enactment passed by Parliament. I wonder whether we have got a right to pass an enactment which will practically defeat the beneficiary provisions of the C. P. C. I am afraid, we donot have such powers because Article 251 prohibits it.

Next, we have ourselves passed various enactments. There are : the Madras Agricultural Relief Act passed in 1938; the Telangana Agricultural Relief Act passed some time in 1970 or so. I will just bring to the notice of the hon. members the beneficiary provisions of these enactments which will be set at naught by this amending Act. I am only referring to the Agricultural Debt Relief Act of the Telangana area. Under that :

'Debt, means any liability in cash or kind whether secured or unsecured due from a debtor whether payable under a decree or order of any civil court or otherwise, and includes mortgage money the payment of which is secured by the usucru- tary mortgage of immovable but does not include arrears of wages payable in respect of agricultural or manual labour, or any liability for the recovery of which remedy is barred by limitation;

Then, Sir :

'Debtor' means :-

(a) an individual—

(i) who is indebted

(iv) whose annual income from sources other than agricultural and manual labour does not exceed 33\% per cent of his total annual income or does not exceed Rs. 500, whichever is greater.'

So, this debtor is brought and some relief is sought to be given to him. What is the relief that is sought to be given to him? Section 30 is about his paying capacity which reads :

"The paying capacity of the debtor shall, for the purposes of this Act, be deemed to be sixty percent of the value of all the property of the debtor."

So, 40 percent of the assets of the debtor, are exempted from the recovery of the debt. Only 60 per cent of his assets can be recovered. That is for the purpose of strengthening the productive
force. That is, an agriculturist is a productive force. He is not an unsocial element. He is a productive force and to strengthen him this beneficial provision has been made. What will happen to these provisions? Under the Revenue Recovery Act, mercilessly his entire property can be attached and sold. Is it the intention of this House that the provision of this Agricultural Relief Act should be set at naught by this amendment? I am putting this question to my hon. friends on the left side.

With regard to the provisions of the Agricultural Relief Act, 1938, I will only read the following provision:—Section 13 says:

"If in any proceedings for the recovery of a debt, the court shall scale down all interest due on any debt in regard to a particular agriculturist after the commencement of this Act so as to exceed a sum calculated at 6¾ percent per annum simple interest, that is to say, one pie per rupee per annum simple interest or one anna per rupee per annum simple interest. . . ."

Then, Sir, it has been now well settled that a debtor who has paid interest at the contractual rate (suppose he has paid at 15 per cent or 18 percent) is entitled to reopen the debt and ask for scaling down the rate, even if he had renewed the debt. It has been held that because he is not bound to pay more than the statutory rate, that portion is not considered. What will happen to the beneficiary provision of the Agricultural Relief Act? Is it the intention of the Government that so far as the amount are due to the banks, the Agricultural Relief Act should be set at naught and should not be implemented?

Lastly, Sir, there is the Limitation Act. It has been passed by Parliament. It is well known that a debt barred by limitation cannot be realised. But under the provisions of this Act, there is absolutely no limitation for the recovery of a debt due to a bank. The bank has to merely say: "This amount is due: please recover this" and send notice to the Tahsildar or to the Deputy Collector, even after 10 or 15 years, after the debt itself has become timebarred. Under the ordinary law, a time barred debt cannot be recovered. But under the provisions of this amending Act a time barred debt can be recovered. That is, the provisions of this Bill go contrary to the Limitation Act which is a Central enactment.

Then, Sir, what is more important is: Where is the provision for the debtor to plead, to make his plea, that he has paid the amount, this is not the amount due by him or that he is not the
debtor himself. In an ordinary civil case, when the creditor goes and files a plaint, the debtor gets an opportunity to file a written statement and gets an opportunity to substantiate his plea. He also gets an opportunity to let in evidence and substantiate his plea. There is absolutely no such provision here. The bank could by mistake issue a notice to a third party and there are no provisions under the present Bill whereby the debtor can prove either discharged or made part payment or say that he is not the real debtor. Straightaway, enormous powers are given to the Executive and the amount can be collected at the sweet will and pleasure of the district revenue authorities.

So, Sir, as stated by me earlier, the provisions of this Bill are contrary to the various enactments. Apart from that it cannot be said to be an Amending Bill. It is a separate Bill and if the Government is so pleased, they can bring a separate enactment but cannot pass it off on the Legislature as an amending Bill.

Sri A. Sreeramulu:—One small submission, Sir. I do not want to get into details because Mr. Ayyapu Reddy has given a lot of information in regard to the legal questions. Since this involves a very important question of law, if the hon. Minister is able to answer it, is all right; otherwise I would request you to summon the Advocate General so that the House may be benefitted of his advance, because it is a matter of great importance.


The burden of proof shifts to the third party.

Mr. Speaker:—Immediately he has got a right to give a statement that ‘I do not know anything’.

Sri N. Venkataratnam:—It is said here: “Where any person to whom a notice under sub-section 1 is sent, object to it by a statement on oath that the sum demanded or any part thereof is not due by him.”

This Officer must be empowered to take oath. A person who goes to another person and who demands the payment of the amount must be empowered to take oath. The second clause: “that such person has held or may subsequently hold money.”

Mr. Speaker:—There are two things: one is immediately due, the second is which may become due from the third party to the defaulter. In either event it can be recovered.

Sri N. Venkataratnam:—For example, I say: “This is the promissory note on which money is due or may become due.” That person has held money of the defaulter or may subsequently hold money.
Mr. Speaker:—On the date of attachment itself, immediately it may become due. That is one thing. Another thing is: suppose he has to pay 6 months later. As is a tenant holding some land or any contract at a later date.

Sri N. Venkataratnam:—That person who has already held money or a person who may subsequently hold money.

Mr. Speaker:—‘Has held money means’ on the date of the attachment.

Sri N. Venkataratnam:—Suppose, I am a defaulter. I gave Rs. 203 to other person and by the date of attachment he is not in possession of the money but he has held the money previously.

That person also becomes liable under this clause.

Mr. Speaker:—I do not follow what you say. There are two cases. One is that immediately he will become liable if he is already holding money. The second is: supposing he is a tenant and some months later he has to pay. Then it becomes due later.

Sri N. Venkataratnam:—I am telling about the second clause which is not amended by the Government: ‘or that such persons has held or may subsequently hold money.’ The amendment is this:

‘Require any person after being satisfied that money is due or may become due to the defaulter from such person or that such person has held or may subsequently hold money, for or an account by the defaulter, to pay to the Collector.’

For example, promisory note:

‘or that such person has held or may subsequently hold money.’

That is, that money becomes due by way of payment of rent. The first thing is past tense, the second is future tense. If I pay Rs. 1,000 to that person and on that date he becomes a person who held money at that time. That is one thing. Second thing is: ‘who holds money’. That is future transaction. That is all by way of vested remainder. For example, I execute a will on behalf of A that he is entitled for my money after my death. He is a person who holds money in future. He also becomes responsible. According to this his property also may be attached. It is impracticable because in the case if a will, that may be changed at any time.
Mr. Speaker:—"Is due or may become due" relates to liability. The other thing is you may hold as a trust. In the first case money is due or may become due. So, it may immediately be due or become due later. The other thing is holding money; not a debt.

Sri N. Venkataratnam:—"Or that such person has held or may subsequently held money" अन्तः प्राप्त यथाज्ञाता—विना कोन्स्र श्रेरिता

Mr. Speaker:—"Hold money" means that he did not borrow from you. It is not a liability from you. But, I hold it as a trust from you. On that date I held and if subsequently I have paid back, then that is a liability which I held on that date.

Sri N. Venkataratnam:—That is, holding the money. So, this is impracticable. One is by non-existence of the amount, and the second is for non-existence of a right. So, in the second clause, there is impracticability. अन्तः प्राप्तता बौद्ध सूत्र, अक्षुमेत्र भुविन्यम्, भुजि प्रद् अन्तः प्राप्तता ।
If it is proved to be false, it is said that he is personally liable to the Collector to that extent. अन्तः प्राप्तानि सूत्रानि धारण अक्षुमेत्र भुविन्यम्। Suppose I hold Rs. 1000 on behalf of the defaulter.

Mr. Speaker:—There is no question of his not believing it.

Sri N. Venkataratnam:—But if it is discovered later that such statement is false, then he will take further action.

Mr. Speaker:—That means, the burden shifts upon to the Collector.

Sri N. Venkataratnam:—Such person shall be personally liable to the Collector.

Mr. Speaker:—Because that money may disappear meanwhile, He becomes personally liable, apart from property.

Sri N. Venkataratnam:—The authority that the Government is taking by virtue of this Act is that if I hold this amount on behalf of the defaulter, Government is entitled to attach my property and
recover it. That is, I am made personally liable. If the Collector thinks that my statement is false, he may proceed against my personal properties and the property in my hand which I hold.

Mr. Speaker: —If it is subsequently held that you had the money of the defaulter on that the Collector is entitled to look to your personal property.

Mr. Speaker: —If difficulties come, as you say, it will be to the advantage of the defaulter and not to the Government.

Sri N. Venkataratnam. —We must make law that does not create any difficulties.

Mr. Speaker. —You speak on the amendment. That is a matter on which he has explained his knowledge.

Mr. Speaker: —These points you have already exhausted, with regard to the merits of the Bill.
Mr. Speaker: —I have no responsibility. Let us not go into the merits.

Sri C.V.K. Rao: —So, it is violating all the moral and legal provisions of the Country. Therefore, what I would like is, let the Government think over it.

*Sri P. Narasa Reddy: —I am obliged to Mr. C.V.K. Rao for making a very fine suggestion.

Sri C.V.K. Rao:—Why should we think of a court of law? If it is struck down in a court, the discredit will go to all of us. So, as one of my friends suggested, why not call the Advocate General to express his own opinion? Let us take the suggestion of the Advocate General. Let us not be so hasty because it has got serious implications. From this side we are not prepared that weaker sections should be treated as thieves and Government should use its repressive machinery to suppress the weaker sections. We take a serious note of it, sir.
Sri P. Narasa Reddy:—I am not yielding, Sir. You had your opportunity to say.

Sri E. Ayyapu Reddy:—You put the question. Let me answer it.

*Sri P. Narasa Reddy:—I have not put the question to you. Please sit down. I am not yielding. I am going to answer to the Speaker and then you can speak. What is this, Sir? When I have started to speak, they go on interrupting me. I am not going to yield.

Sri A. Sreeramulu:—On a point of order, Sir. Can the hon. Minister ask the hon. Leader of the Opposition to sit?

Mr. Speaker:—He has got a right not to yield.

Sri A. Sreeramulu:—He may not yield, Sir. Can he ask him to sit? He may continue his speech; no body is bothered about his speech. But can he give a direction to the hon. Leader of the Opposition to sit?

Mr. Speaker:—He said: ‘I am not yielding’.

Sri A. Sreeramulu:—He can only address you, Sir. But can he directly ask the Leader of the Opposition to sit?

*Sri P. Narasa Reddy:—I said I am not going to yield.

Sri A. Sreeramulu:—He has asked the Leader of the Opposition to sit. Then, suppose, I ask him to walk out. Is it dignity of the House? It should come through the Speaker. Speaker can give direction.

Mr. Speaker:—He has only said that he is not yielding. If Mr. Ayyapu Reddy wants to say some thing he can say after he completes.

Sri E. Ayyapu Reddy:—There is absolutely no necessity for us to lose our temper. After all this is a Bill. We can discuss the pros and cons objectively. If the hon. Minister says what are the consequences and puts a question......

Mr. Speaker:—He has not put a question to you. He is trying to put the question and answer it himself.

*Sri E. Ayyapu Reddy:—All right, let him answer it, Sir. We will leave.

Mr. Speaker:—If you want to say any thing, you can say afterwards.
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*Sri P. Narasa Reddy:—Since, the hon. members are very well aware of the parliamentary practice, I would very humbly request you Sir, to make it aware that as they have got a right to speak, whenever they like, I have at least got a right to reply to what they have said. If that right is denied, what can I do? They go on getting up and asking me to sit down indirectly. Mr. A. Sreeramulu was kind enough to say that he would order me to get out. That he has not done and it is very good of him. But he cannot also ask me to sit down because that comes under Parliamentary practice. My submission is........

Sri A. Sreeramulu:—It cannot be one way traffic. It must be two way traffic. If the Minister asks us to sit down, I can ask him to walk, out.

*Sri P. Narsa Reddy:—Let us not talk of parliamentary practice, when they go to that extent.

Sir, now our policy is to see that weaker sections of the society get maximum economic benefit from all the institutions, agencies that are provided by the State and the Government. What I was submitting was, suppose we don't give guarantee. No person will be entitled to get that loan for the simple reason that regarding that 80% gap, the person who wants the loan cannot satisfy the bank. The result would be that all persons who are rich, who have got two or ten bugalows, who have got command over various economic resources, can only draw as much amount as possible from the banks. Our policy has been to see that such amounts from the banks are given to the weaker sections. That was the reason we gave guarantee. We have given 20% advance and also reduced interest on the amount so that the bank interest would not go up. When we give guarantee it is incumbent upon the Government that in case of default by any person who takes it, Government will have to shell down. We have done it earlier when the Government had embarked upon the programme of constructing 50,000 houses to the harijans through out the State and stood guarantee to the L.I.C. When no body paid, Government straight away paid there, if any defaulting person does not pay, we will have to straight away pay it and then file a suit against that defaulter by going to a, court of law. When we have taken the guarantee and recommend the loan to be given to a certain person by the Collector, it is as good as giving a taccavi loan by the Government itself. When we give a taccavi loan to a person to dig a well, to purchase an electric motor or to do any thing which would help him economically, then naturally we will have to collect it as arrears of land revenue. We collect money from the person to whom we give it. Here, it follows as if that we are our own.
instance are giving the money but we are asking the bank to give the money to the weaker section on our account. So if it is not recovered it will mean that the money of the State is gone to that extent. It is not the money of a particular person or of the executive. It is the money of the public exchequer. That is one point, Sir.

The second point is, suppose no steps are taken for recovery. What is the consequence?

Mr. Speaker:—Government will have to shell down the money.

*Sri P. Narsa Reddy:—No, Sir. The persons who take the money in the first instance will be sitting pretty. They will be very happy because the banks will take their own course of action. Civil litigation will go on. They will ask the Government to pay and the other persons who are equally entitled to get loans from the nationalised banks will be deprived merely because the process of recovery is so combursome that a man who takes advantage to better himself would not pay back and would not allow other persons who are equally entitled, to get loans. As you know, Sir, Government cannot give economic assistance to all and sundry. At the same time, we will have to give one after another. In order to see that we give money to all and also to see that recoveries are made, and also to see that the Government would not become liable to pay the money for the guarantee it has given, we have to bring in this amendment. In the Act itself, we have said that as the loan

5.10 p.m. Sri E. Ayyappa Reddy:—We have all read the Act and the Objects and Reasons. If the hon. Minister wants to answer the points...

Mr. Speaker—He is trying to say why the Bill itself has come because somebody has said that the Bill itself can be avoided.

Sri P. Narsa Reddy:—Am I permitted by the hon. Leader of the Opposition to say, Sir; shall I go on?

Mr. Speaker:—Yes.

Sri E. Ayyappa Reddy:—If it is only reading the objects and reasons and the provisions of the Bill...

Mr. Speaker:—He is trying to put it in his own way.

Sri E. Ayyappa Reddy:—I can very well appreciate if he wants to read from other quotation or enactment. But to ask us to read the very provisions of the Bill.
Mr. Speaker:—He is not asking you. But there are several others who have not even read. For the benefit of all those he must explain.

*Sri P. Narasa Reddy:—Section 52-A reads: It starts with: 'Without prejudice'. I hope I am addressing all the Members and not the hon. Leader of Opposition alone.

In section 52-A, Sir, in the last paragraph we have said:—“and the like, due to the bodies mentioned aforesaid, may be recovered in the same manner as arrears of land revenue under the provisions of this Act”. We are taking this as arrears of land revenue. Sir, because Government is standing liability for it, not only for this amount for the weaker sections get at 4 1/2% but also for all the Corporate bodies like Infra Structure Corporation, Small Scale Industries Corporation and other Corporations which are giving loans to various persons for their economic upliftment. As such we have said only Government companies. It is not Corporations established under the Acts only. We have said: “....or Government Company as defined in section 617 of the Companies Act, 1956 or such other public body as may be notified in this behalf by the State Government.” Here, only where the question of public revenue is involved this Act would be brought in and we have, therefore, submitted, Sir, that we want the amendment.

Two hon. members—to be very specific—Mr. P. Janardhan Reddy and Mr. Vanka Satyanarayana, have very rightly pointed out about one point. Even Mr. A. Sreeramulu, the other day was kind enough, with his vast experience of men and matters, to say that there are many people who try to dodge the Corporations and get away with the money, with public money. That is exactly why we want to see that such dodgers do not get away with public money. We would see that those people will have to pay it right through their nose.

In 1971-72, the Sirsilk Factory owed Rs. 84 lakhs to the Government. The Central Government had to pay excise arrears to the Sirsilk Factory. We wrote to the Government of India stating that the state Government had given a loan for establishing an industry, the Sirsilk Factory, and that they have not paid the loan back and as such the Government of India might pay the arrears due to the Factory, to the State Government. They said: ‘You don’t have any provision as we have in the Income Tax Act and therefore you are not entitled to ask us to attach this and pay it to you.” There is a letter, Sir in file No. 1384 of 1971-72. This is not a new amendment which we are bringing now. It is already there under section 226 (3)(f) of the Income Tax Act. “The Income-tax Officer may, at any time, or from time to
time, by notice in writing require any person from whom the money is due or may become due to the assessee or any person who holds or may subsequently hold the money for or on account of the assessee, to pay to the Income-tax Authority:

Provided.......

We have got the same provision under our own Section 17 of the General Sales Tax Act, 1957: "Recovery of tax and other dues payable under the Act from persons from whom money is due to the dealer.'

Sri E. Ayyappu Reddy :—Mr. Speaker, Sir......
*Sri P. Narsa Reddy :—What, Sir: Is it a point of order?
(Pause)

Section 17 of the Andhra Pradesh General Sales Tax Act reads:

"The Assessing Authority may, at any time or from time to time, by notice in writing (a copy of which shall be forwarded to the dealer at his last address known to the assessing authority) require any person from whom money is due or may become due to the dealer, or any person who holds or may subsequently hold money for, or on account of the dealer, to pay to the assessing authority either forthwith if the money has become due or is so held within the time specified in the notice, so much of the money as is sufficient to pay the amount due by the dealer in respect of arrears of tax, penalty or fee or the whole of the money when it is equal to or less than that amount.

(2) The assessing authority may, at any time or from time to time, amend or revoke any such notice....” So the same type of clause exists under section 17 of the Andhra Pradesh General Sales Tax Act, 1957 which has neither been challenged in the High Court, nor the High Court was pleased to give an order saying that it is against Article 14 of the Constitution. And the Income-Tax Act is prevailing from a very long time. Therefore, the question of Constitutional invalidity does not arise. The Talwar Committee, as very rightly pointed out by Mr. Vanka Satyanarayana, clearly states that Government monies are held over by 20% of such people who are capable of paying back. They have got vast resources to pay back, but they try to dodge very cleverly in order to see that Government will not get back its dues. Our purpose is not to harass the poor persons who take money. But we are trying to see that the dodger or the person who wants to avoid paying money that is due to the Government will not have his own way. As I have said, the Sirsilk matter is still hanging fire. I can show many instances, Sir, where rich people who have had government money are more. As Mr. P. Janardhan Reddy has rightly said because of his vast experience in the field, there are many people who would try to take undue advantage. For them we have tried to bring in this.
So far as the other point is concerned that the Revenue Authority would take undue advantage or would try to harass them, I submit that the amendment by which we have said an oath under the High Court Rules before the village munsiff is sufficient.

Mr. Speaker:—As Mr. N. Venkata Ratnam pointed out there is some doubt with regard to administration of oath. There is some difficulty. 'Sworn Statement' may be examined. Sworn statement should be better.

Sri P. Narasa Reddy:—As per rules we will do it. Many of our people are becoming well-versed with the existing laws and persons who want to dodge, get better legal advice. Therefore, we will have to restrict their capacity in trying to dodge.

Regarding the Revenue Recovery Act, it was said that it is repressive is not an Act which we have done nor are we pursuing the matter. last time, the hon. Leader of the Opposition himself read out the exemptions which are given. The other thing which also probably did not come to his notice is clause 3. We have said:

"Any other article which may be notified by the Government in the Andhra Pradesh Gazette".

That amendment we brought. And under that we have issued:

"Such quantity of food grains as may be necessary for the subsistence of the defaulter and his family for a period not less than 15 days".

This is not in the Civil Procedure Code, even. Subsequently, I have issued an order where a person is....

Sri E. Ayyapu Reddy:—If the Minister says that it is not in the Civil Procedure Code, the so-called beneficial provision which is contained in the Act is not in the Civil Procedure Code.

Mr. Speaker:—Not in this form.

Sri E. Ayyapu Reddy:—In whatever form it may be, I do not want to say anything. Let him kindly read the Civil Procedure Code once again.

*Sri P. Narasa Reddy:—Another order we have issued is that where a person has got only a hut or a house as a dwelling, even distress taceavi loans we are not collecting. Those orders we have also issued. We are also examining where a person having one acre of wet land or two acres of dry land should we also put that to auction because the policy of the Government is to give so much of Government land to the landless poor. The Recovery Act has been there on the Statute Book from a very long time and we have not used any repressive measures except in certain stray facts of attachment of cattle or any such thing.

Though it is said that the Recovery Act has been used very badly.
Coming to the legal points which have been raised that the Limitation Act is being overlooked and also the Agricultural Debt Relief Act of Telangana is being overlooked. Here three points have been raised that this is unconstitutional. I would invite your Honour's attention that what we have said is where money is due, as our Law Secretary has pointed in the Full Bench decision of the Punjab High Court, they have said that money is due means, money is due with limitation. It also cannot that no other existing law has been transgressed. It would fall due only if it is within limitation. It will fall due only if the Agricultural Debt Relief Act wherein 60% of the assets of the farmer can only be attached and sold, then only they could proceed against that. This clause or this Act is not to just smash anybody to whatever extent it is possible. It is only to the extent of the liability a person has under the existing law that this amendment would affect; even it is under the Agricultural Debt Relief Act or even it is under the Telangana Agricultural Farmers Relief Act or it is under the Limitation Act. It is only legally due, not due is in the ordinary course understood so far as land revenue is concerned. The demand is always there. The limitation exists because naturally when there is no demand within the stipulated time or when no money is paid either in some instalments-normally some instalment is paid with three years, then also, the rest is tried to be recovered. The question of transgressing any existing law is not there. It cannot be said because only the money that would be due would be recovered by the Collector even from the third person or the other.

How can this apply to Article 14? It was argued that any person, at his own option, ask the Government when he would 50% of the due proceeds and then get the amount collected. This is the money of the bank we are taking. This is the money which we have to pay in case of default. The Government is liable. Government would be put to a loss and therefore, it will have to recover. Where Government has given a guarantee, the Government will have to pay to the bank, if this amount is not paid. It is only our money as if we are passing the cheque through the bank, to pay to certain people. In this case it is not as if we are holding brief as a lawyer to the bank to get the dues from the third person. We are trying to recover as if it is the arrears of land revenue from persons for whom we have stood guarantee. We have given money from our own pocket. Where the Government pays or where the Government stands liable for that, then it will have to go against it.

Mr. Nagi Reddy has said that 10% is a surcharge on the defaulter. So far as bank loan is concerned, no question of surcharge or anything would arise because we stand guarantee. Where Corporations normally charge interest, so that the expenditure that would be incurred.
Government Bills:


for that collection only that would be taken and not for any other thing.

Certainly other points which have been raised were about Land Mortgage Banks and all that. The land mortgage banks have got their own procedure. It is regarding the banks for which we have stood guarantee. Where certain provisions are existing in favour of certain people, farmers, cultivators this amendment would not come in its way, because it is only an amendment to Section 52 of the Recovery Act. We can recover. Only the mode of recovery we have changed. Section 52 says: "All arrears of revenue other than land-revenue due to the State Government, all advances made by the State Government for cultivation or for other purposes connected with revenue or all or other dues which is payable by any person etc." For Section 52 we have added these two; (1) that where we have stood guarantee for the bank(a) we will recover from them including the corporation and all that and then (b) where a third person also to the knowledge of the Government is holding money for the defaulter, we will issue notice, to him. This itself does not change the basic structure of the Act. The basic structure of the Act is to get the Government its own money, So, where structure money is due, a third person's money is only taken when he owes to the defaulter. It is not as if we are catching hold of his neck. I do not think, there is anything much except what he is trying to read out. This amendment may be accepted.

Sri A. Sriramulu. :—The Hon'ble Minister has taken great pains to explain to us the objects of the Bill. Let me remind him that good intentions alone cannot produce good results. The point is we are not disputing the object of this Bill or objective of the enactment but we are only disputing its legal validity. That point he has not been able to explain. The very important question is that an amending Bill cannot go against the basic provisions of the main Act. What is this Land-Revenue Recovery Act? It relates to public revenue.

Section(1) Sections 4 and 5 where arrears of revenue have been defined. Unless these provisions are also modified suitably or amended, I do not think this can be made valid. Anyway these are matters very very important, serious matters of questions of law. That is why, with the reply given by the Revenue Minister we are not convinced. That is why my very first request is that we should invite the advocate.

General to enlighten us on this legal question, otherwise this House
would be making a law and within 14 or 15 days, if the High Court strikes it down, is it not defeating the status of this House to proceed so blindly particularly when we have raised the questions of far reaching nature?

5-30 p.m. Sri N. Venkataratnam:— Where a time in the amendment is held, it does not connote a person who is at one time holding the amount and subsequent term subsequently held money does it not connote a person covered by a vested remainder? If so, does it not create any difficulty? In the amendment what exactly the Government means by these two terms—"that such person" "or may subsequently held money". I request the Hon'ble Minister to explain to me as to what exactly is the meaning of these two terms. Does it not connote a person who held the money previously and who does not possess money at the time may subsequently hold the money. Does it not cover the term of vested remainder covered by wills and all that?

Sri M. Narayana Reddy:—Since it applies to the guaranteed loans given by banks or corporations (i) whether the guarantee would be notified each year in a particular month specifying particular limit or a class of person or a class of loan so that each one would have prior
knowledge of guaranteed loan before he enters into transaction with the Institutions. This Act applies to such loans only which are guaranteed by the Government. (2) Sub-clause (2) applies to the Corporations or Institutions specified in the Gazette. It would come under the rules later under delegation. This publication by a notification of the Institutions to which this Act applies would amount whether the Government would publish the notification with respect to particular Corporations or Banks at one time or this would be a continuous process as and when arises and who would do it—Collector or the Government at the State level, so that people may have the prior knowledge.

Mr. Speaker:—Whenever any public Institution comes forward to advance, those loans the Government guarantees. That will be known. These are the Institutions for which they have guaranteed. Why should there be another publication?

Sri M. Narayana Reddy:—Whether this provision applies to these Institutions which are to be notified in the Gazette as per Clause (2)? Whether the notification with respect to such Institutions would be made from time to time or that during this year these are the Institutions which are covered by this Act.

Mr. Speaker:—If it appears necessary they will do it from time to time. Till it is revoked it is continuing.

Sri E. Ayyapu Reddy:—The Hon’ble Minister has merely quoted the opinion of the Law Secretary saying that money due means, money due legally. That means, it must be with the period of limitation and also it means that it cannot be enforced against the provisions of the Debt Relief Act both for Telangana and for Andhra. It also means that the provisions of the Civil Procedure Code will not be violated with regard to attachment and all that. That seems to be the opinion not of the Hon’ble Minister but of the Law Secretary.

Mr. Speaker:—He is entitled to rely upon the opinion.

Sri E. Ayyapu Reddy:—I am not saying that he cannot rely upon the opinion. He has been briefed like that. He is repeating the brief. Can we take it that this opinion would be supported by the Advocate-General? After all, he is the final authority.

Mr. Speaker:—Can we say that it is supported by the Supreme Court? It is very difficult to say that.
April 23, 1977.

Government Bills:


Sri E. Ayyapu Reddy:—Can we say that on a reading of this Section, money due means—it includes all these provisions. Then, my amendment can easily be accepted.

Mr. Speaker.—According to him he is satisfied. It is neither your opinion nor my opinion.

5-40 p.m

Sri E. Ayyapu Reddy:—The opinion of the House must be taken into consideration. *Money due* does not mean *legally due*. Money due means the amount which the creditor is entitled to get from the debtor. By this Act, it becomes legally due. You are making the amount legally due inspite of the provisions of the various enactments. That is exactly my complaint. Hon’ble Minister has quoted from the Income Tax and the Sale Tax Acts. Everybody knows the tax provisions. But, here in the statement of objects and reasons, it is clearly stated—"In order to secure credit from commercial banks and other financial institutions to finance schemes for the benefit of weaker sections, it is felt that repayment of such loans are to be guaranteed by the Government. Such a guarantee imposes upon the Government, a liability for the recovery of the loan in the event of default by the borrower...." It is said that for the purpose of enabling the weaker sections to draw money from commercial Banks and other financial institutions, repayments are to be guaranteed by the Government. We are not concerned with Income tax or sales tax laws. In the objects and reasons, it was also said that for the purpose of recovering the amounts due from the weaker sections, guarantee was given by the State Government. They could have made it clear that this would not apply to richer among the weaker sections.

Mr. Speaker:—They need not make it clear.

Sri E. Ayyapu Reddy:—When there was no clear cut distinction made out between rich and poor, why should there be a distinction made out in this Bill..................

Sri P. Naras Reddy:—Sir, I have been out of touch with Law, Courts, and Libraries for the last 15 years. Some how, some of the very fortunate Hon’ble Members of this House, as Lawyers, who get adequate fees, bestow more time. I will have to rely on the Law Department......

(Interruptions)

Sri A. Sreeramulu:—It is nothing short of casting aspersions on the Members of this House. He said that they get adequate fees as lawyers, etc. He also gets adequate remuneration.

(Interruptions)
Sri P. Narasa Reddy:—It is not against you.

Sri A. Sreeramulu:—It is against anybody. You said there are some body who get adequate fees. You are getting adequate remuneration as Minister.

*Sri P. Narasa Reddy:—He stands like me, Sir, He is not a lawyer and I am trying to say that there are practicing lawyers here, who know better......

Sri A. Sreeramulu:—He says there are fortunate members......

Mr. Speaker:—You know law better than other lawyers. We agree.

*Sri P. Narasa Reddy:—So far as the definition of revenue recovery Act is concerned, there is only the process mentioned as to how and in what manner the amount to be recovered. There was mention about the land revenue. Now, there was insertions of new sections 52-A and 52-B in the A. P. Revenue Recovery Act. By this, all the arrears of revenue other than land revenue due to State Government, all advances by State Government, all connected other revenues were included. This was extended to all dues that are there. The State Government is empowered to collect the dues. The Higher Court also upheld that money due means which is legally enforceable. We are not trying to harrass any body unnecessarily...........

Sri E. Ayyapu Reddy:—Who determines about the ‘money due’ Has the debtor got any say in this matters? Is there any provision where the debtor gets an opportunity to say that “this is not the amount due from me and only such and such amount is due from me”, etc?

*Sri P. Narasa Reddy:—If it is understood in that manner, I am sorry. Here, we are not discussing about the determination of the amount. For determining the amounts, there are so many agencies whichever advances the money. There are several Institutions which advance loans and there are procedures to determine the amounts.
Sri E. Ayyapu Reddy:—Who is the person who determines the amount? Is it the Bank or the Debtor or a third person.

Sri P. Narasa Reddy:—The Bank.

5-50 p.m.

Sri E. Ayyapu Reddy:—He may not apply the Agricultural Act provisions, Limitation Act provisions. He may not apply the Beneficial provisions at all. Let it be made clear as to who determines the amount.

*Sri P. Narasa Reddy:—Sir, it is as if we are arguing a case in a Court of Law. Here, we are discussing over a legislation about giving adequate power to State Government to collect back the money which was advanced through Corporations by standing guarantee. There is no question of any anomaly here. Whatever money the Bank says, we have to collect. After all, the Bank is a responsible institution, which would not unnecessarily thrust on a poor man or a borrower any amount as it like arbitrarily. Let us hope better sense will prove.

Mr. Speaker:—There is prescribed procedure. They will follow.

They go to revenue department and say that so and so amount is due and that should be collected. Then the settlement of accounts take place. This is the ultimate process. The Collector carries out the prescribed procedure.

Mr. Speaker:—If there is any dispute, the matter will be taken back to the Bank.

Sri E. Ayyapu Reddy:—Where is the provision like that?

Mr. Speaker:—There need not be any provision. If unnecessary his property is attached or sold and no opportunity is given about the
*Sri P. Narasa Reddy: The Government will not come in the way of settlement. Suppose there is any dispute. They can as well go to Court. If he gets any orders of the Court, we are bound to follow. We cannot do hapazardly any thing.

There is no question of collection of 10% as collection charges. If the Government gives loans and advances to industrialists, then, they have to collect this 10% as collection charges.

Mr. Speaker: 10% will be taken by the Government towards the collection charges.

Sri E. Ayyapu Reddy: From the Bank or from the defaulters?

Sri P. Narasa Reddy: Subject to correction, Sir. We would only take from the commercial Bank and not from the defaulter.

Mr. Speaker: It is mentioned here "(2) Out of the proceeds of the dues pertaining to the bodies mentioned in item (ii) of sub-section (1) so recovered, ten per centum thereof shall be deducted towards the collection charges and the balance shall be paid by the Collector or other officer empowered by the Collector in that behalf, to the respective bodies."

Sri P. Narasa Reddy: Out of the amount due, we will take 10% as collection charges.

Mr. Speaker: Under this, the Government would take 10% as collection charges. Will the Bank, then, accept the remaining amount?

P. Narasa Reddy: We gave guarantee. We will collect the money and pay after deduction.

Mr. Speaker: Whether the Bank will accept 10% less than the amount given. I think you have to make it clear whether with collection or without collection charges that the amount would be given to the Bank. If the government take 10% of the amount due, as collection charges, there will be some outstanding amount so that extent to the Bank. I think, then the defaulter has to pay that amount.
Sri P. Narasa Reddy: This amount is not collected from the defaulter.

Sri E. Ayyapu Reddy: Now, as it stands though the Bank is losing 10% of the amount due and 10% of the amount is taken by the State Government itself by virtue of the Enactment and no burden is thrown on the defaulter or the debtor for the purpose of collections. Statutorily we are enabling the Government to collect 10% as collection charges.

Mr. Speaker:—If there is no additional burden on the defaulter, it is alright.

M. Narayana Reddy:—This deducted amount shall not be collected from the debtor.
Government Bill:


Mr. Speaker:—The point as explained by Mr. Ayyapu Reddy is like this. The dues are only the dues that are legally due to the bank. So, the bank can only ask the Government to collect the dues and not the collection charges.

Sri C. V. K. Rao:—Point of order. Under Rule 100 we are deviating from the principle of the Bill. Rule 100 (1) ‘on the day on which any motion referred to in rule 99 is made, or on any subsequent day to which the discussion thereof is postponed, the principle of the Bill and its provisions may be discussed generally, and not the details of the provisions of the Bill’. Therefore we are deviating from this thing. Let us discuss the details of the provisions of the Bill clause by clause and then it might be thrashed out. Let not the whole Bill is a perverse thing. That is my point of view. When that is the case there is no point in making it much worse. So, let will the principles of the Bill be thrashed out at the consideration stage and at the next stage (Clause by Clause discussion) let the clauses be discussed.

Mr. Speaker:— The question is:

“That this House disapproves the ordinance called the Andhra Pradesh Revenue Recovery (Amendment) Ordinance, 1977 promulgated by the Governor on 31st May, 1977”.

(Pause)

The statutory resolution was negatived. There solution given by Sri C. V. K. Rao has lapsed.

Mr. Speaker:— The question is:

“That the Andhra Pradesh Revenue Recovery (Amendment) Bill, 1977 be taken into consideration”.

The motion was adopted and the Bill was considered.

It is a law making body and the Members of this House don’t know what type of Bill they are passing. What exactly is the ambiguity, because there is any amount of confusion in it.

Mr. Speaker:— If Mr. Sriramulu says it, I will not accept it. I don’t believe it.

Sri P. Narasa Reddy:—Is he the spokesman of the entire House that all Members have not understood? It is an aspersion on other members.
Sri A. Sriramullu:—Even your party members also are in doubt. Not only from this side, even from the Congress members also have very genuine doubts. Anyway let me not speak for others and I speak for myself. I have a very genuine doubt with regard to the provisions of this Bill. I feel there are several lapses, several deficiencies in regard to points of law. I have already made a request that we should have the benefit of the opinion of the Advocate General. What exactly is the difficulty for the Minister to send for the Advocate General so that he can clarify. What exactly is the difficulty? I want answer for that.

Sri P. Narasa Reddy:—What exactly is the point which the Hon. Member has not understood, I don’t know. The Leader of the Opposition was kind enough to make certain points which I have answered. The constitutional validity was questioned by him. He said it had contravened Article 14. I submitted most respectfully to this House that Article 14 does not apply in as much as we are only asking powers from this honourable House to recover dues that the Government is entitled to. We are not trying to discriminate between person or person and make law from one person to the other. Secondly, it was said that the basic structure of the Act is changed, because the third person is asked. Under the Revenue Recovery Act, it was only to recover the amounts that are due to the Government. What is the basic structure? No third party is given. Where the Government is liable for those amounts only it is trying to recover. We had amended this Act in 39 where the Government dues are there, other than the Land Revenue also come within the purview of this Act. That is why I have told it very clearly and also got the relevant provision. So far as I am concerned I submit that there is nothing ambiguous.

*Sri A. Sriramulu:—Perhaps the Minister has so much maturity and wisdom to so simply understand this. My point is, this is going against the basic principles, on the ground that the Land Revenue Recovery Act is intended to collect public revenue. That point has not been answered and not dues from the third party. That is the doubt that I have in regard to the legal validity of the Bill. If the Government wants still to impose upon us, we will take it and it is for the courts to decide. I know the tenacity of the Hon’. Minister. I have tested it. The Commercial Crops Assessment was objected by me even at the introduction state. It is now repealed. I am sure the very same Minister will be obliged to bring forward amendment repealing it and if he insist that and if he does not want to be enlightened by expert opinion like that of the Advocate General I can’t help it.

Sri E. Ayyapu Reddy:—I have to say something about the amendment given by me.

Mr. Speaker:—You have dealt with all these three things.
Sri E. Ayyapu Reddy: Generally I have dealt with, I don't deny the fact. Now I will be very brief. Now, so far as the first two provisions are concerned it is only to make the matters very clear. Hon. Minister himself stated that it is not their intention to defeat the provisions of the Debt Relief Act or also the provision of the Civil Procedure Code. Now the proviso makes it very clear and make things beyond doubt. He has been saying that it was not the intention as per the note given by him. ‘Money due’ means ‘legally due’. The first proviso merely says please apply the provisions of Civil Procedure Code, so far as the attachment is concerned and bringing property to sale is concerned, because that is the enactment passed by the Parliament and it has come into force very recently and we shall not try to retrograde and scuttle the provisions of the Civil Procedure Code. Therefore that amendment may be accepted. With regard to the second amendment also the Minister had made it clear that it is not the intention to take away the beneficial legislation. With regard to the third, only last time we passed it saying the poor people and the weaker sections must be given debt relief. I stated that we are not actually giving them any relief but we are merely creating a hurdle for them. In fact we are creating credit squeeze for them. Which creating credit squeeze for them and thereby preventing them from getting credit in the ordinary market, will it be just for us to make them liable to be proceeded under the Revenue Recovery Act. After all they are poor and weaker sections and the Government must always be prepared to take the risk, say of losing 70% or 15% of the amounts advanced to the weaker sections. After all when we want production forces to be strengthened we are bound to take to an extent of 15% or 20%. Therefore I am only trying that what we passed on the last occasion should also be extended to them.

Sri A. Sriramulu:—‘Money due’ is said to have such a comprehensive definition. Under that umbrella all these things are covered. That is the explanation given by the Minister. When that is so, to make it explicit what exactly is the objection? These amendments can be accepted and it can be made clear to the people.

Mr. Speaker: That does not arise now. Has the Minister anything to say?

Sri P. Narasa Reddy: Sir, I have explained this. Only when the person is liable to pay as per the existing laws, then only the Land
Revenue Act can be enforced against him. It is not against the existing laws which confer benefit on him. We want to out across to the extent that he is liable for only will be collected.

Mr. Speaker:— The question is:

“For the existing proviso to Clause 3, 52-A(l) (ii) substitute the following:

“Provided that no property which is exempt from attachment under the provisions of the Civil Procedure Code shall be liable to be attached or brought to save by application of any of the provisions of this Act.

Provided further that, any debt due by an agriculturist shall be recoverable from him only in accordance with the provisions of Andhra Pradesh (Telangana Area) Agricultural Debtors Relief Act (XVI of 1956) and the Andhra Pradesh (Andhra Area) Agriculturists Relief Act (No. IV of 1938).

Provided further, that no person who is a debtor within the meaning of section 3 (i) of the Andhra Pradesh Agricultural Indebtedness Relief) Act 1977 shall be liable to proceed against under provisions of this Act”.


The Amendment was lost.

Sri E. Ayyapu Reddy Sir, I would like to say something about my second amendment. The Government has come forward again with an amendment and it is in a way trying to accept the substance of the amendment. But the other Clauses will not be necessary if my amendment is accepted. It is said ‘admittedly due’ where the third party says ‘yes’ this amount is due, then naturally it can be recovered but where third party has not stated anything, it does not admit that the amount is due. It will be quite illegal to proceed against him. Apart from that one important aspect which I pointed out in the very beginning of my speech. There is no provision in the Act for recovering public revenue from third party.

Mr. Speaker: That is already there.

Sri E. Ayyapu Reddy:— That has not been answered at all. Whether the main enactment contains any provision by which the public revenue can be recovered from third party. This is an innovation.

Mr. Speaker:— The question is:

“In clause 2, 52-E(I) insert the word “admittedly” between the words “ad” and “due” occurring in the sixth line”.

Sri Ayyapu Reddy pressed for a division. The House divided thus:
Ayes: 10, Noes: 77 Neutrals, Nil.
The amendment was lost.
Mr. Speaker:— The question is:
"Delete sub-clauses (2), (4), (5), (6) and (7) of clause 2, 52-B."
The amendment was lost.
Mr. Speaker:— The question is:
"In sub-clause (1) of clause 2, 52-B, for the words “require any person from whom money is due or may become due to the defaulter or any person who holds or may subsequently hold money for, or on account of the defaulter, to pay to the Collector” substitute the following words:-

“Require any person after being satisfied that money is due or may become due to the defaulter from such person or that such person has held or may subsequently hold money, for or on account by the defaulter, to pay to the Collector.”

The amendment was adopted.
Mr. Speaker:— The question is:
"For sub-clause (6) of clause 2, 52-B, substitute the following:-

“(6) Where any person to whom a notice under this sub-section is sent objects to it by a statement on oath that the sum demanded or any part thereof is not due by him to the defaulter, or that he does not hold any money for or on account of the defaulter, then nothing contained in this section shall be deemed to require such person to pay the sum demanded or any part thereof to the Collector or other officer, but if it is discovered that such statement was false in any material particular, such person shall be personally liable to the Collector or other officer to the extent of his own liability to the defaulter on the date of the notice or to the extent of the defaulter’s liability for any sum due under this Act, whichever is less.”

The amendment was adopted.
Mr. Speaker:— The question is:
That clause 2 as amended do stand part of the Bill.
The motion was adopted and clause 2 as amended was added to the Bill.
Mr. Speaker: The question is:
Clause 3 do stand part of the Bill.
The motion was adopted and clause 3 was added to the Bill.
Mr. Speaker: The question is:
Clause 1, Enacting Formula and Long Title do stand part of the Bill.

The motion was adopted and clause 1, Enacting Formula and long Title were added to the Bill.

6.20 p.m.

Mr. Speaker: I request the Minister for Revenue to move for passing the Bill.

Sri C.V.K. Rao: Sir, Point of order. Rule 118, sub-rule 2 reads like this: “where a Bill has undergone amendments the motion that the Bill as amended be passed shall not be moved on the same day on which the consideration of the Bill is concluded.”

Sri A. Sri Ramulu: I support the point of order.

Sri E. Ayyappa Reddy: I also support the point of order.

Sri S. Jaipal Reddy: I also support the point of order.

Mr. Speaker:— It has not been completely read. He has taken permission to move the amendment.

Sri C.V.K. Rao:— Sir, If the Speaker has given permission he should state so in the beginning itself. The Speaker can not imply. If the Speaker has given permission, it cannot be an implied permission. It should be clear-cut. Now it cannot be moved.

Mr. Speaker:— "Where a Bill has undergone amendment the motion that the Bill as amended be passed shall not be moved on the same day on which the consideration of the Bill is concluded, unless the Speaker allows the motion to be made. You have not read, unless the Speaker allows the motion to be made. You have read only the convenient portion.

Sri C.V.K. Rao: You have to state now Mr. Speaker Because the rule is there.

Mr. Speaker: Mr. C.V.K. Rao will you please sit down and allow me to say before you wanted a second opportunity?

I have not said any thing more. I have said that the Member has read only the convenient portion. You are right. But the rule also says “unless the Speaker allows the motion to be made”. It is my privilege to allow the motion to be made. Your objection is that I should not allow it. I uphold your objection and see that it is not moved. We will have it on another day.

Sri P. Narasa Reddy:— I have taken permission in your Chambers that I am going to move the amendment.

The A.P. Commercial Crops (Special Assessment) Repeal Bill, 1977.

Mr. Speaker:—Permission for amendment has been taken. This is a simple thing. I think there is no objection.

Sri A. Sriramulu:—A very good tradition has been set up.

Mr. Speaker:—No permission was taken. Anyway, this will be taken up to-morrow.

Sri E. Ayyapu Reddy:—In the meanwhile, let them reconsider the various provisions of the Act.

THE ANDHRA PRADESH COMMERCIAL CROPS (SPECIAL ASSESSMENT) REPEAL BILL, 1977.

STATUTORY RESOLUTION

Sri M. Nagi Reddy:—Sir, I beg to move.

"That this House disapproves the Ordinance called the Andhra Pradesh Commercial Crops (Special Assessment) Repeal Ordinance 1977 promulgated by the Governor on 1st June, 1977".

Sri C. V. K. Rao:—Sir, I beg to move.

"That this House disapproves the Ordinance called the Andhra Pradesh Commercial Crops (Special Assessment) Repeal Ordinance 1977 promulgated by the Governor on 1st June, 1977".

Mr. Speaker:—Motions moved.

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

"That the Andhra Pradesh Commercial Crops (Special Assessment) Repeal Bill, 1977 be taken into consideration."

Mr. Speaker:—Motion moved.

The A.P. Commercial Crops
(Special Assessment)Repeal Bill, 1977.

6-30 p.m.,

Sri M. Narayana Reddy :— Sir, Point of Order. He has tried the Statutory Resolution to repeal the Ordinance. Whether he is against the repeal of the Bill or....

Mr. Speaker :— He need not say in so many words.

Sri M. Narayana Reddy :— Then Mr. Speaker, if it is against the repeal, it is alright. It is not opposing the bill. If a statutory resolution is brought disapproving the Bill, it would be inconsistent and it is abusive of procedure; that you have to kindly consider.

Mr. Speaker :— It is nothing.
Government Bills  
The A.P. Commercial Crops  
(Special Assessment) Repeal Bill, 1977.

Sri M. Nagi Reddy :—I have moved a statutory resolution disapproving the Ordinance.

Mr. Speaker :—You are in favour of the Bill.
Sri M. Narayana Reddy:—Mr. Speaker, Sir, This is one of the measures for which the entire House must complement the Government for repealing the tax which was criticised to some extent by all sections. If you recall what happened in the Select Committee, you will know, Sir, Originally this Bill was referred to the Select Committee. The rate of tax was high as Rs. 200 per acre. In case of sugar cane, it was later reduced to Rs. 25. Due to the intervention of the Leader of our Party, the Chief Minister, it was reduced. Originally the tax was very high. Then the Chief Minister was good enough, and said, "let us try the tax for some time and with the experience gained, we can later review. "And such a review has been done and the rate was reduced, I am very happy for this. Sir, you kindly see sub-clause (2) of Clause 2, it reads like this. "For the removal of doubts, it is hereby declared that nothing in sub-section (1) shall prevent the State Government from levying and collecting at any time after the commencement of this Act, the special assessment or any arrears pertaining thereto in respect of any land, leviable or collectable under the Andhra Pradesh Commercial Crops (Special Assessment) Act, 1975. for any fasli year prior to the fasli year commencing on the 1st day of July, 1977. "The word 'collecting', I can understand, but levying Even after the repeal of the Act was not fit in to the spirit of the repeal itself. I want the Hon’ble Minister to re-examine this. When there was an Act in force and tax is levied, there is no question of further, levy, only where was not collected or it could not be collected for any reason, collection of such a tax as arrear is a different matter from freshly levying it after repeal. This is the matter to be considered by the Minister.

Secondly, this Fasli year commences from First July, Fasli means, in Urdu, 'crop year'. Now there is some anomaly. If the Act is repealed with effect from 1st July, you will kindly see that in Andhra Area adasali sugar cane ratoon crop which would ripe for harvest after 8 or 10 months. Similarly in Telangana Area the crop would ripe for harvest 2 or 4 months and in some places one month to four months. Similarly turmary was planted only in June and only after 7th June, it would be subjected to the tax because the Act is repealed with effect from 1st July. Therefore, there is no need for a particular amendment in order to bring all these things.

The A.P. Commercial Crops
(Special Assessment) Repeal Bill, 1977.

can issue executive instructions because the intention is clear, and the spirit of the repeal is very clear. There should not be any hardship to those farmers who would harvest commercial crop some time after several months during this year. They should not feel that inspite of repeal, they are made to pay this tax. Therefore, I only request the Hon’ble Minister to use his executive power of issuing instructions to clarify this position. I wholly support and compliment the Government for bringing this Bill.

Sri Ch. Parasurama Naidu:—Mr. Speaker, Sir, In the objects and reasons this amendment are like this. The Andhra Pradesh Commercial Crops (Special Assessment) Act, 1973, provides for the levy and collection of special assessment on lands on which certain commercial crops are raised. In practice, the levy of the said special assessment is causing undue hardship to a ryot due to the discretion of the village officers in the matter of assessing the extent of lands on which commercial crops are raised.

Objective of the Act may be looked into. The object is to remove the undue hardship caused to the ryots due to the discretion of the village officers in the matter of assessing the extent of lands on which commercial crops are raised. In practice, the levy of the said special assessment is causing undue hardship to a ryot due to the discretion of the village officers in the matter of assessing the extent of lands on which commercial crops are raised.

Government Bills

The A.P. Commercial Crops (Special Assessment) Repeal Bill, 1977.

Mr. Speaker.—The question is:

"That this House disapproves the Ordinance called the Andhra Pradesh Commercial Crops (Special Assessment) Repeal Ordinance, 1977, promulgated by the Governor on 1st June, 1977."

The motion was negatived.

Mr. Speaker.—The other Statutory Resolution (given notice of by S.V.K. Rao) has lapsed.
Govenmcnt Bills: 6th July, 1977. 419
The A.P. Commercial Crops
(Special Assessment) Repeal Bill, 1977.

Mr. Speaker:—The question is :—
"That the Andhra Pradesh Commercial Crops (Special Assessment) Repeal Bill, 1977 be taken into consideration."

The motion was adopted and the Bill was considered.

Clause 2.

Sri M. Nagi Reddy:—Sir, I move:
"For clause 2 (1) substitute the following :—
"With effect on and from 1st July, 1976, the Andhra Pradesh Commercial Crops (Special Assessment) Act, 1975 shall stand repealed."

"In clause 2 (2) for the figure '1977' substitute the figure '1976'."

Mr. Speaker: Amendments moved.

Sri E. Ayyapu Reddy:—I move:
"In clause 2 (2) for the figure '1977' substitute the figure '1976'.

"After clause 2 (2) add the following proviso :—
"Provided that if any amounts were collected from any assessee under the Andhra Pradesh Commercial Crops (Special Assessment) Act, 1975, the same shall be credited to his account."

Mr. Speaker:—Amendments moved.

Government Bills:
The A.P. Commercial Crops (Special Assessment) Repeal Bill, 1977.

6-50 p.m.

కీ. దినానికి ప్రాంభం:- ఏమిటే, ఎందుకు తెలియినా ఒక విలువ మాత్రమే వచ్చింది కారం ఏముందే కనుకండా ఎస్పహాపా? మంచిపోవడం సాధనం గలించిన సత్తె ఇలా నా సత్తె 70 రూపాంతరం. అందుకే నేటి ప్రస్తుతం తెలిపిన లేకుంటే పొందలా చేసిన విలువ అనుకుంటాను. దాని మరియు ప్రాంభంం మంచివెలపెట్లు నా సత్తె కాగా మంచి పొందాలా చేసిన విలువ మూలాత్మకం. సత్తె కొనసాగించాలేని పొందడం విలువ అనుకుంటాను. మూలాత్మకంగా ఉండి నన్ను ఊహించాలి నేటి సత్తె కొనసాగించాలేని పొందడం విలువ అనుకుంటాను.

అయితే అడవి కావడానికి బాగా ఉంది అనుకుంటాను. అంటే అంటే, ఇది మూలాత్మకంగా కొనసాగించాలి నేటి సత్తె కొనసాగించాలేని పొందడం విలువ అనుకుంటాను.
Government Bills:
The A.P. Commercial Crops
(Special Amendment) Repeal Bill, 1977.


Mr. Speaker:—The question is:
"For clause 2 (1) substitute the following:—"with effect on and from 1st July, 1976, the Andhra Pradesh Commercial Crops (Special Assessment) Act, 1975 shall stand repealed."

Sri M. Nagi Reddy pressed for division. The House divided thus Ayes... 12; Noes... 58; Neutrals... Nil. The amendment was lost.

Mr. Speaker:—The question is:
"In clause 2 (2) for the figure '1977' substitute the figure 1976."

The amendment was negatived.

(An identical amendment standing in the name of Sri E. Ayyappu Reddy was also declared as negatived.)

Mr. Speaker:—The question is:
"After clause 2 (2) add the following proviso:—"

Provided that if any amounts were collected from any assessment under the Andhra Pradesh Commercial Crops (Special Assessment) Act, 1975, the same shall be credited to his account."

The amendment was negatived.

Mr. Speaker:—The question is:
"That clause 2 do stand part of the Bill."

The motion was adopted and Clause 2 was added to the Bill.

Mr. Speaker:—The question is "that clause 3 do stand part of the Bill."

The motion was adopted and clause 3 was added to the Bill.

Mr. Speaker:—The question is:

"That Clause 1, Enacting Formula and Long Title do stand part of the Bill."

The motion was adopted and clause 1, Enacting Formula and Long Title were added to the Bill.

Sri P. Narsa Reddy:—Sir, I move:

"That the Andhra Pradesh Commercial Crops (Special Assessment) Repeal Bill, 1977 be passed."

Mr. Speaker:—Motion moved.

(Pause).

Mr. Speaker:—The question is:

"That the Andhra Pradesh Commercial Crops (Special Assessment) Repeal Bill, 1977 be passed."

The motion was adopted and the Bill was passed.

STATUTORY RESOLUTIONS

7.00 p.m. Sri M. Nagi Reddy:—Sir, I move:

"That this House disapproves the Ordinance called the Andhra Pradesh Charitable and Hindu Religious Institutions and Endowments (Amendment) Ordinance, 1977 promulgated by the Governor on 27th April, 1977."

Mr. Speaker:—Motion moved.

Sri C. V. K. Rao:—Sir, I move:

"That this House disapproves the Ordinance called the Andhra Pradesh Charitable and Hindu Religious Institutions and Endowments (Amendment) Ordinance, 1977 promulgated by the Governor on 27th April, 1977."

Mr. Speaker:—Motion moved.
GOVERNMENT BILL

The Andhra Pradesh Charitable and Hindu Religious Institutions and Endowments (Amendment) Bill, 1977. (as passed by the Council)

Sri J. Chokkarao:—Sir, I move:

"That the Andhra Pradesh Charitable and Hindu Religious Institutions and Endowments (Amendment) Bill, 1977 (as passed by the Council) be taken into consideration.

Mr. Speaker:—Motion moved.

Sri CV.ILRao: Chi a point of order Sir Under Rule 98 when a Bill has been introduced, that Bill with the Statement of Objects and Reasons shall be translated into Telugu and if the Speaker deems it necessary into Urdu. Such a translation shall be published in the Gazette. The Telugu copies shall be supplied to all the members. These copies are not supplied.

It is obligatory on the part of the Government that these copies should be supplied. Only English copies are supplied and Telugu version also is not published in the Gazette under rule 97. Under Rule 97 it should not only be in English but also should be published in Telugu. Therefore I would request the Speaker to give a ruling postponing this matter.

Mr. Speaker:—I am told they have been supplied to every member.

Sri C. V. K. Rao:—Let them furnish me with a copy.

Government Bills:

Mr. Speaker:—You can speak on the provisions of the Bill. You can speak in favour of the Bill or opposing it.

Mr. Speaker:—You can say which are the relevant and desirable amendments and also make comments on the provisions of the Bill.
Government Bills:


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The objective of the Bill is that the Government should have revision powers all the three matters, i.e., judicial, quasi-judicial and administrative matters. Now there is an omission of judicial matters. On a reading of the entire clause we come to the conclusion that the Government is having revision powers only on quasi-judicial and administrative matters and not on judicial matters. But the High Court accepted in the writ appeal that the Government has revision powers on judicial matters.

The Government has got revisionary powers in judicial matters and quasi-judicial matters. They have omitted administrative matters also. By this the Government of Andhra Pradesh thought of adding only administrative matters along with judicial and quasi-judicial, they should have mentioned only administrative matters. Now quasi-judicial also is added meaning thereby that the revisionary powers on administrative matters but not on judicial matters. There seems to be a glaring omission of the word 'judicial'.
The A. P. Charitable and Hindu Religious Institutions and Endowments (Amendment) Bill, 1977

Mr. Speaker:—Your point is that either judicial may be added or quasi-judicial may be omitted. Because the decision has said that on judicial and quasi-judicial matters power exists. Therefore, quasi-judicial is unnecessary. If quasi-judicial is added, judicial also should be added.

Sri N. Venkataratnam:—That is an observation.

Mr. Speaker:—What observation? That is a decision.

Sri J. Vengala Rao:—Andhra Pradesh High Court has decided as ‘only matters judicial or quasi-judicial’.

Mr. Speaker:—Quasi-judicial is already there. Both judicial quasi-judicial powers you have got already. Why do you not omit ‘judicial’.

Mr. Speaker:—Probably there is already provision in the Act.

Sri E. Ayyapu Reddy:—It is clearly excluding revision over the judicial acts.

Mr. Speaker:—According to what is said in the Objects and Reasons, the Commissioner as well as the Government are enjoying powers on judicial and quasi-judicial matters.
Mr. Speaker:—Anyway, as it is, there is no harm. According to the High Court Orders, there is already power over judicial orders.

Sri N. Venkataratnam:—Suppose it is not there.

Mr. Speaker:—Because of that decision, they have brought this amendment. It may be redundant. But anyway it does not do any harm.

Mr. Speaker:—Though your objection is alright, it does not do any harm, if it is not there. Your point is alright, what is not necessary is added. If judicial powers are not there, it should be added.

Mr. Speaker:—The Legislature has already given powers in the Act. That is what is stated in the Judgement.

Mr. Speaker:—The Judgment says that there are already provisions in the Act which empower the Commissioner as well as the Government to interfere with judicial and quasi-judicial orders.

The question is:
Government Bills:

“That this House disapproves the Ordinance called the Andhra Pradesh Charitable and Hindu Religious Institutions and Endowments (Amendment) Ordinance, 1977 promulgated by the Governor on 27th April, 1977”.

The motion was negatived, and the other Statutory Resolution given by Sri C.V.K. Rao lapsed.

The question is:

“That the Andhra Pradesh Charitable and Hindu Religious Institutions and Endowments (Amendment) Bill, 1977 (as passed by the Council) be taken into consideration.”

The Motion was adopted and the Bill was considered.

Clause (2)

Sri E. Ayyapu Reddy:—I am not moving the amendment Sir.

Mr. Speaker:—The question is:

“That clause 2 do stand part of the Bill”.

The Motion was adopted and clause 2 was added to the Bill.

Clause (3).

Sri E. Ayyapu Reddy:—I am not moving my amendment Sir.

Mr. Speaker:—The question is:

“That Clause (3) do stand part of the Bill”.

The Motion was adopted and Clause (3) was added to the Bill.

Clause (4).

Mr. Speaker:—The question is:

“That Clause (4) do stand part of the Bill”.

The Motion was adopted and Clause (4) was added to the Bill.

Clause (1), Enacting Formula & Long title.

Mr. Speaker:—The question is:

“That Clause (1), Enacting Formula and Long Title do stand part of the Bill”.

The Motion was adopted and Clause (1), Enacting Formula and Long Title were added to the Bill.

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

Government Bills:

"That the Andhra Pradesh Charitable and Hindu Religious Institutions and Endowments (Amendment) Bill, 1977 (as passed by the Council) be passed".

Mr. Speaker:—Motion moved.

Mr. Speaker:—The question is:

"That the Andhra Pradesh Charitable and Hindu Religious Institutions and Endowments (Amendment) Bill, 1977 (as passed by the Council) be passed."
The Motion was adopted and the Bill was passed.

Sri E. Ayyapu Reddy:—We request that the House may be adjourned and the other Bills may be taken up on any day.

Mr. Speaker:—We will sit on Tuesday at 4 P.M. The House now stands adjourned to meet again tomorrow at 8-30 A.M.

(The House then adjourned till half past eight O'Clock on the 7th day of July, 1977.)

APPENDIX

NOTE ON THE DEMANDS FOR GRANTS FOR HEALTH & MEDICAL SERVICES—1977-78.

I rise to move the Demand No. XXI pertaining to Medical and Health not exceeding a sum of Rs. 28,34,04,000 under Plan and Rs. 43,82,04,800 under Non-Plan.

2. The break-up of the Demand under various sectors is as indicated below:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Sector</th>
<th>Non-Plan</th>
<th>Plan</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1. Medical</td>
<td>..</td>
<td>36,40,70,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2. Family Planning</td>
<td>..</td>
<td>25,97,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3. Public Health, Sanitation and Water Supply.</td>
<td></td>
<td>7,12,50,800</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4. Capital Outlay on Medical</td>
<td>..</td>
<td>1,22,95,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5. Capital Outlay on Family Planning</td>
<td>..</td>
<td>..</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6. Loans for Medical</td>
<td>..</td>
<td>2,87,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>7. Capital Outlay on Public Health-Sanitation and Water Supply.</td>
<td>..</td>
<td>12,84,000</td>
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Before I actually deal with the various activities of my Departments I feel obliged to invite the attention of the Hon'ble Members of the House about the magnitude of the problems of the sick and the suffering which my department is called upon to tackle.

The task of attending to the medical needs and provision of adequate health facilities for the vast population of the State is a gigantic one and requires not only huge resources but also effective organisation.
There has been systematic expansion in Medical and Health care activities during the Fifth Plan period. Before I go into details, I would like to give a broad perspective view of the activities.

Medical and Health care have both curative and preventive aspects and the two are so inter-connected that a proper blending of the two is a pre-requisite for any meaningful effort for amelioration of the sufferings of the masses. On the curative aspect, provision has to be made for facilities from the base level in the villages, to the sophisticated specialities in important hospitals in cities and towns. In this context, my department has been fully alive to the need for improving the Primary Health Centres and sub-Centres. In order to ensure that the ailments of the people in the villages receive adequate attention, multi-purpose Health Worker Scheme has been started in four districts in the State and in a few other specified blocks. This will facilitate more intensive coverage of the village population. Also, Scheme of Community Health Worker has been started on a pilot basis in Shivampet block in Medak District. Similar experiment has been undertaken by the Indo-Dutch Project at Shankarpally. It is proposes to gradually take up similar schemes in other districts also, so that the suitably trained village community worker will attend to the minor ailments of the sick, serve as a referral link between the sick, and the hospitals, educate the public on environmental sanitation, and hygiene and provide the focal point for education and implementation of immunisation Programme. I may mention to the Hon'ble Members, that this programme launched in this State has been the forerunner of the comprehensive programme of Community Health Workers proposed to be launched by the Government of India during the current year.

Primary Health Centres are being properly equipped with apparatus like microscope etc., so as to provide the diagnostic facility for several of the Health Programmes like Malaria, T.B., etc. The bed strength of the Primary Health Centres is also being improved under the Minimum Needs Programme, but the pace has been slow due to paucity of funds. At the intermediate levels, the Government are alive to the need for improvement of the Taluk Hospitals on a large scale. Many of the taluk Hospitals have very meagre number of beds. It has been roughly estimated that even to provide the modest number of 30 beds in each taluk hospital, the financial implication will be about Rs. 150 lakhs (Non-recurring) and Rs. 200 lakhs (Recurring). Unfortunately, due to lack of availability of sufficient funds, this objective has to be undertaken only in a phased manner. At the district-level, the improvement of the District Head-Quarters Hospitals has been the endeavour of the department and efforts will continue to be made in this
While there is the foremost need for providing facilities to the rural areas for serving the rural masses, in these days of scientific advance, the Department has also to keep abreast of the facility of specialized treatment with modern medicine in important Hospitals. I have already informed the House that the first open heart surgery in the State has been done on 15th June, 1977 in Gandhi Hospital, Secunderabad, and this is a landmark in the history of medical treatment in the State. Nephrology Unit has been sanctioned for Osmania General Hospital for providing treatment in this speciality. Nizam's Orthopaedic Hospital is being developed as an Institute of Medical Specialities to provide sophisticated treatment in Neurology and Neurosurgery, Cardiology and Cardiothoracic Surgery. The work in these various specialities has started in this Hospital from the beginning of June, 1977. My Department has also taken up the task of providing units in various specialities in different teaching Hospitals.

While the attention to medical care is important, the Government have been aware of the need for proper health programmes. It has rightly been observed that prevention is better than cure. Hence, not only reduction in birth rate has been sought to be achieved through family planning measures, but family welfare aspect also has been stressed. In our country, mortality rate is the highest among Children. In order to have healthy able bodied citizens, it is necessary that health of children is built up through immunization against diseases.

I should mention here, one important achievement in this field during the current year. I am referring to eradication of Small-pox. Honble Members are aware that India has been declared Small-pox free, and our thanks are due to the dedicated work of the medical and health staff in this field. This has only brought in clear light, the need for concentration on immunization against other diseases also. Immunity against dangerous diseases like Diphtheria, Tetanus, Whooping cough, T.B., blindness, has to be achieved through immunization programme for children. Hence, immunization programme on a massive scale is being undertaken during the current year, so that over a period of two or three years, the objective of full coverage of all children, is attained. Programma for supplying iron and follic acids to pregnant mother has also been intensified. At the same time, control of diseases like malaria, leprosy, T. B., which are prevalent throughout the State, has assumed importance and appreciable efforts in these fields are being taken.

Another new direction in which Government have paid attention is initiating action for control of Fluorosis. Hon’ble Members are aware that fluorosis has posed a serious problem in the districts of
Prakasam and Nalgonda, and in a lesser degree in a few other districts. During the current year, Fluorosis control measures will be undertaken in the districts of Prakasam and Nalgonda. Based on the experience gained, later on, this can be extended to other affected areas also.

The delivery of medical and health care outlined above is possible only through properly trained medical and para-medical staff. Therefore, attention has to be bestowed upon Medical Education. In order to improve the quality of medical education, Government have decided to have a separate teaching cadre-for which measures of implementation have been initiated. New post-graduate courses are being stated from the next academic session in teaching colleges. In order to rationalize and bring about uniformity in medical education, the Government have taken over the Kakatiya Medical College, Warangal, in February, 1977, and the management of Rangaraya Medical College, Kakinada in April, 1977. The Nizam's Orthopaedic Hospital will be developed as a Post-Graduate Institute for super specialities.

During 1976-77, the Government have also paid attention to the improvement of the facilities in the hospitals by provision of additional funds towards drugs and diet charges. Also, the need for ensuring the quality of drugs in the market has been felt. Therefore, the Government have separated the Drugs Control and Food Adulteration Control Organization from the Medical Directorate and a separate whole-time Officer has been appointed as Drug Controller and Food Authority.

On the Medical and Health side, in order to meet the challenge of the job, the administrative machinery is being restructured. Mention has already been made about the decision to have a separate teaching cadre. On the non-teaching side also, proposal for rationalization of the existing structure is being worked out. Three Regional Directors are being established to ensure swift and effective implementation of the field programme. With the same objective, the assistants to District Medical and Health Officers who are hitherto working in the Head-Quarters have been moved to the Divisional Head-Quarters, so as to be near the Primary Health Centres which they have to supervise. The merger of Medical and Health Service which was ordered sometime back, is being implemented by drawing up a rationalized and combined staff structure. Also, in order to do away with heterogenous types of posts in various hospitals, standardization of posts and fixation of yardstick of staff for various types of hospitals have been taken up in right earnest. In order to quicken the pace of decision-making and implementation of medical and health programme, Government have felt that greater delegation of powers to field staff is necessary. In that context, some delegation
of powers to the Director of Medical and Health Services and subordinate staff has been effected in 1976-77. Further delegation of powers is under consideration.

While I have mentioned about the organization and structure of modern medical facilities, I may mention about Indian Medicine also. In this field, there is scope for doing considerable work. But, limitation of funds has restricted the possibility of expansion of facilities. In this field there has been consolidation rather than extension of facilities.

I have so far given to the Hon'ble Members a bird’s eye view of the main features of the activities of the Department and the improvements proposed in the delivery of Medical and Health care. I shall now deal with the activities of my department in detail.

Minimum needs Programme:

Under this programme, it is envisaged to improve the medical facilities in the rural areas by improvements of Primary Health Centres and Sub-centres. There is greater need for provision of adequate facilities in this sphere by upgrading the P. H. Cs. into 30-bedded hospitals but this requires huge amount of funds and therefore development in this sphere has been steady though not spectacular. During the year 1977-78 it is proposed to provide an amount of Rs. 136.00 lakhs as against Rs. 127.00 lakhs for the year 1976-77. Up till now, 14 P. H. Cs. have been sanctioned for upgradation into 30-bedded hospitals. 10 P. H. Cs. have been proposed for upgradation during the year 1977-78. This will mean that at least one P. H. C. would stand upgraded in each District. In tribal areas all except 4 blocks were having primary Health Centres before 1975. During 1975-76. Construction of Primary Health Centres were sanctioned for these 4 P. H. Cs. also, Rajavommini, (East Godavari District), Anantagiri Peddabayalu and G. Madugula (Visakhapatnam District). After completion of buildings in these places staff and equipment will be provided in 1977-78. Besides 3 Sub-Centres also will be opened under each P. H. Cs. by employing Auxiliary Nurse Midwives and providing drugs required therefore.

In addition the offer made by the Government of U. K. for development of peripheral rural medical care expanding the activity at sub-centre level, is also being accepted. It is estimated that 76 sub-centres would be required to meet objective in the selected districts of Anantapur, Chittoor and Cuddapah. The scheme is under active consideration, for intensive integrated services for Family Welfare, M. C. H. and Nutrition.
The works already sanctioned in the preceding years are in progress for which an allotment of Rs. 57.77 lakhs is made for 1977-78 under “480-Capital” and kept at the disposal of the Chief Engineer, P. W. D (R. & B.)

An added commitment under Minimum Needs Programme during 1976-77 was to supply kits worth Rs. 3.00 lakhs to the Multi-purpose Health workers for the scheme of employment of 800 Auxiliary Nurse Midwives and 200 Health Visitors sanctioned under Centrally Sponsored Sector. In 1977-78, all the 3101 sub-centres will continue to be provided with Rs. 2,000/- each towards drugs as during 1976-77.

**Honorary Rural Medical Officers**

Constituent to the question of P. H. Cs., Sub-Centres and dispensaries, some more places are also sought to be covered by making the services of medical graduates available at remote rural areas. The scheme of Honorary Rural Medical Officers (100), sanctioned during the year 1975-76, is being continued. Unfortunately this scheme did not gain ground in the previous year because sufficient number of medical graduates are not coming forth to take-up these part-time jobs in rural areas. Wide publicity is being given to select Doctors who are willing to set-up practice in rural areas. Restriction imposed previously to select them through Employment Exchanges only, is also relaxed. It is hoped that there may be better response during the year 1977-78. This will be the second full year of implementation and the result would be watched till the end of 1977-78.

**Taluk Hospitals and Dispensaries**

The outlay for 1976-77 is Rs. 143.48 lakhs (including capital of Rs. 38.20 lakhs). For 1977-78 it is proposed to provide Rs. 205.00 lakhs including Rs. 47.93 lakhs to wards capital.

Taluk Hospitals are established at taluk head-quarters. These taluk hospitals/ dispensaries cater not only to head-quarters town but also attend to the curative side and Family Welfare side of the entire taluk. It is very essential that the Taluk Hospitals should be strengthened in order to make the benefit of regular hospitals available to the people in the taluk. Many of the Taluk Hospitals are having 6 or 8 beds and it is essential that all the Taluk Hospitals should have at least 30 beds each. It has been roughly assessed that in order to provide 30 beds to each Taluk Hospital, at least an amount of Rs. 1450.00 lakhs non-recurring and about Rs. 200.00 lakhs recurring per annum will be necessary. Due to lack of funds of this magnitude, the upgrading of Taluk Hospitals is being taken-up in a phased manner. It is envisaged
that during the Fifth Five year Plan period as many taluk hospitals as possible should be provided with diagnostic facilities. To this end, buildings are sanctioned at Vayalpadu and Sathupalli. During 1976-77 bed strength has been increased in 14 hospitals and new hospitals are opened as stated below:

**Bed Strength of Hospitals.**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>S.No.</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1. Government Hospital, Metpalli, Karimnagar District. 22 beds.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2. Do. Bapatla, Guntur District. 25 beds.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3. Do. Vijawayawada, Krishna District (Special Ward) 10 beds.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5. Do. Peddapalli, Karimnagar District. 22 beds.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>7. Do. Gadwal, Mahaboobnagar District. 10 beds.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>8. Do. Bitchkonda, Nizamabad District. 10 beds.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>10. Do. Chennoor, Adilabad District. 10 beds.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>12. Do. Kohir, Medak District. 16 beds.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Following Institutions are proposed for provision of additional beds, staff and equipment during 1977-78 as indicated below:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>1. Government Hospital</th>
<th></th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Gajwal</td>
<td>20 beds.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ichapuram</td>
<td>22 beds.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Asifabad</td>
<td>10 beds.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Hindupur</td>
<td>20 beds.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sathupalli</td>
<td>30 beds.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Under Public Works Department's budget (259 P. W.) an amount of Rs. 25.00 lakhs was kept at the disposal of the Chief Engineer P.W.D. (R. & B.) for taking up special repairs to some taluk hospitals and hospitals during 1976-77. Under minor works Rs. 20.00 lakhs will be provided in 1977-78 also for taking up similar works in other hospitals for special repairs.

As a matter of policy every year 15 Dental Clinics are being opened. To extend these services at all taluk hospitals in the State 15 such clinics were sanctioned during 1976-77 and equal number will be sanctioned during 1977-78.

It is decided that the L. F. Dispensary, Baruva be up-graded as a 36-bedded Government Hospital during 1977-78, to meet the requirements of economically backward Fishermen and other communities predominantly living in this area. In addition to the above it is proposed to take up a few taluk hospitals and dispensaries for improvements, viz. Paderu, Sullurpet, Venkatagiri, Tadepalligudem, Boath, Addanki, Medak etc. Thus an intensive expansion and improvement activity is being attempted at taluk level, though faster pace is limited by the paucity of funds.

District Head-Quarters Hospitals:

The District Head Quarters Hospital which is a referral hospitals for a district is equally important for provision of all basic specialities and to establish more specialities to undertake any cases referred to or attending the hospital within the district. Keeping in view the optimum level of 300 bed-strength for every district head-quarters hospital, efforts are being made to increase the bed strength and also institute additional specialities in some of the hospitals where the criteria are not satisfied. It is proposed to increase bed strength at District Head-Quarters Hospital, Srikakulam and Rajahmundry in 1977-78 where buildings have already been constructed. With the offer of donation of Rs. 1,50 lakhs from the Public of Karimnagar District, a buildin
for Rs. 3.00 lakhs was sanctioned at the District-Head-Quarters Hospital, Karimnagar to see that the accommodation is expanded in tune with the demand there.

As proposed in the last Budget Speech, 8 Head-Quarters Hospitals, 12 Taluk Hospitals, S. V. R. R. Hospital, Tirupathi and E. N. T. Hospital, Hyderabad are provided with Ambulances during 1976-77. It is proposed to provide buses to 2 Medical Colleges and Ambulances to 4 Taluk Hospitals during 1977-78.

PERIPHERAL HOSPITALS AND DISPENSARIES IN THE TWIN CITIES:

Though the Twin Cities have got a number of Hospitals including teaching hospitals in order to cater to the needs of the population in the far-flung areas, the hospitals in the periphery have to be improved. In order to have effective supervision over the existing hospitals and dispensaries, the responsibility of supervision has now been trifurcated by vesting the administrative control with the Additional Superintendent, Gandhi Hospital, Secunderabad, Superintendent Government Hospital Malakpet and the Superintendent, Government Hospital Nampally. It is hoped that this arrangement will improve the functioning of hospitals and dispensaries in the twin cities. A plan has also been drawn up for upgradation of some of the dispensaries and improvements to some of these hospitals. The Government also have accepted a donation of a building in Shalibanda and it is proposed to establish a Government maternity and Nursing Home in the old city to relieve the congestion in the Government Maternity Hospital and Osmania General Hospital. The total cost involved for the improvement of the periphery hospitals and dispensaries is Rs. 186 lakhs. The proposal is under consideration depending on the availability of funds.

Drugs and Diet.

The supply of drugs diet in all the institutions in the States existing since 1973 were raised by around 20 per cent in 1976-77 involving an additional expenditure of Rs. 1.40 crores. In addition it is proposed to make a separate provision for supply of drugs at the out-patient departments with effect from 1977-78 which was engaging the attention of Government for many years.

TEACHING HOSPITALS

The need for augmenting units in the teaching hospitals to comply with the regulations of the Medical Council of India has been very keenly felt. Additional units in various general hospitals were therefore sanctioned during 1976-77, i.e.
(1) E. N. T. Unit in Government General Hospital, Kakinada.

(2) Neurology Units in King George Hospital Visakhapatnam and Government General Hospital, Guntur.

(3) Nephrology Unit in Osmania General Hospital, Hyderabad.

(4) Cardiology Unit and I. C. C. Unit in Government General Hospital Kakinada.

(5) Cardiology Unit in S. V. R. R. Hospital, Tirupathi.

Beds were increased in the following Teaching Hospitals during 1976-77:

(1) S. V. R. R. Hospital Tirupathi. 46 beds.

(2) Government General Hospital Kurnool. 30 beds.

(3) Fever Hospital Hyderabad. 14 beds.

It is proposed to establish one Cardiology and I. C. C. Unit at M. G. M. Hospital Warangal and one I. C. C. Unit at S. V. R. R. Hospital Tirupathi during 1977-78. The Government are also considering the establishment of Traumatology Units in some of the hospitals depending on funds position.

Interruption in supply of electricity have been a serious handicap to the hospitals-particularly for the operation theatres. Government have therefore felt that this difficulty should be overcome in a phased manner by providing generators. Accordingly during 1977-78, 4 general hospitals are proposed to be provided with generators.

The major need of Out-patient Blocks at Osmania General Hospital, Hyderabad and Government Maternity Hospital, Hyderabad were fulfilled by taking up their construction with effect from 1976-77. They are likely to be completed by 1978-79.

For ensuring round-the-clock availability of ambulances at the Osmania General Hospital, Hyderabad and Gandhi Hospital, Secunderabad 2 ambulances fitted with equipment cells are sanctioned in cardiology Units at these hospitals. A vital need of availability of blood at major accident-prone areas is also proposed to be met with, by sanctioning more blood banks during 1977-78.

Equipment either purchased or supplied by the Government or donated by the international agencies among which U. N. I. C. E. F. plays an important role is quite often going into repairs and it is taking long time to bring them into order. This was felt to be waste of time and deprives timely patient care. UNICEF offered to supply free of cost (a) replacements; (b) training of personnel, and (c) tools and
kits to the mechanical staff. To take advantage of this offer, Government have decided to establish 2 Mobile equipment Repairs Units-One at Hyderabad and the second at Kurnool and it is hoped that this would help to keep equipment in good repairs.

One Respiratory Care Unit at Fever Hospital, Hyderabad, strengthening of the existing Mobile Ophthalmic Units, establishment of an Ophthalmic cell in the Directorate of Medical and Health Services are also taken up for implementation during 1977-78.

Towards extension of additional benefits to Scheduled Caste Medical Students, a scheme for supply of books and equipment to Scheduled Caste students in Medical Colleges and provision of drugs to the Scheduled Caste Hospitals costing around Rs. 5.00 lakhs is proposed to be taken up during 1977-78.

The Nizam’s Orthopaedic Hospital which was taken over in February, 1976 has been provided with equipment, building and Staff to an extent of Rs. 43.00 lakhs under the Special Central Assistance for Twin Cities. The specialities of Neurology, Neuro-surgery, Cardiology, and Cardio-thoracic have started functioning in this hospital, from the beginning of June, 1977. Further additions to the hospital are proposed and works have been taken on hand. With the completion of these, the hospital will serve as a full-fledged hospital for super-specialties and also Institute for post-graduate education in those specialities.

**Open Heart Surgery in Gandhi Hospital.**

As already mentioned by me, the first open heart surgery in the State was conducted in Gandhi Hospital, Secunderabad, on 15th June 1977. This is a memorable event for the State as it heralds the beginning of open heart surgery operations as a regular feature in Gandhi Hospital. The operation was performed on a 14 year old girl who had a large hole in her heart from her birth, with abnormal blood vessels. The operation was facilitated by the establishment of a sophisticated Cardiac Catheterization Laboratory in the Hospital. The operation was conducted by the team effort of doctors, technicians, nursing and other staff, who deserve appreciation for this pioneering work in the State. This facility of open heart surgery will be available to the people of Andhra Pradesh in their own State and the free service will be a boon to the poor section of the community.
Medical Education:

In order to ensure that the doctors who come out of the Medical College have proper medical education, it has been felt necessary that Medical Education should be rural oriented. With this end in view the Medical Colleges have been given the task of doing immunisation programme in the villages. It is also proposed to attach 3 P. H. Cs., to the Medical Colleges. Further in order to ensure that there is continuity in the teaching staff which should result in specialists imparting better education to the students, the Government have decided to constitute a separate teaching cadre. Orders have already been issued in this respect and the further course of action for separating the cadre has been initiated.

Take over of Private Medical Colleges in the State:

There were two private Medical Colleges functioning in the State, i.e., Kakatiya Medical College, Warangal, and Rangaraya Medical College, Kakinada. There have been representations from the public and also Members of this House requesting the Government to take over these Colleges in the public interest. In the light of these and in order that there is a uniform system and proper rationalisation in the medical education field, the Government have decided to take over these two colleges. The Kakatiya Medical Education Society, Warangal under an agreement reached with the Government has handed over the management and ownership of the institution to the Government with effect from 1st February, 1977. In order to take over the management of Rangaraya Medical College, pending acquisition of the College later on, the Government have issued an Ordinance and the management of the College has been taken over by the Government with effect from 30-4-1977.

Administration:

The task of rationalisation of the administrative structure and standardisation of posts has been taken up. The scheme of intermediary cadre of Deputy Civil Surgeons which was approved during the 1975-76 has been implemented in 1976-77 thereby alleviating stagnation among Assistant Surgeons. 3 posts of Regional Directors have been created in order to ensure more effective supervision over the field activities in the department. The teaching cadre has been decided to be separated as already mentioned. On the non-teaching cadre also, rationalisation of the staff structure is under serious consideration. Standardisation of various posts and fixation of yardsticks for sanction of staff depending on the strength and size of the Hospitals have been under examination.
At the same time greater delegation of powers to the Subordinate staff has been felt necessary. While some delegation has already been made, further delegation is also under consideration.

**Public Health Programme:**

**Family Welfare Programme:**

One of the most important problems being faced by this country has been the rapid growth of population. Though the birth-rate has come down during the last few decades due to Medical and Health measures, the death rate has gone down much more impressively. The result is that the net rate of growth of population during the last 2 decades has gone up steeply compared to the earlier period. The estimated birth-rate and death-rate in Andhra Pradesh are 34.2 and 15.2 per thousand respectively, resulting in a net growth of population at the rate of 19 per thousand. This is quite a high figure. Therefore, the control of population growth has assumed great importance. Though the population control programme has been going on for several years during the year 1976-77 it was intensified. By a system of monetary and other incentives, education and public co-operation, the programme of Family Welfare was given a fillip during 1976-77. As against 4.00 lakh sterilisation cases proposed to be undertaken during the year, the actual number who had taken to sterilisation operations is 7,57,780. For the year 1977-78, the objective is to have 3.50 lakh sterilisation in the whole state. Along with sterilisations, the other measures of population control, viz., I. U. D., and distribution of condoms have also been popularised.

Sterilisation wards had already been constructed in order to provide beds for sterilisation operations in various hospitals. During 1977-78, 17 Taluk Hospitals and 40 P. H. Cs., have been approved under British aid grants for undertaking Family Welfare Services.

**Immunization Programme:**

Closely connected with the programme of population control, immunization of children and providing nutrition to pregnant mothers and children have assumed importance as Family Welfare measures. In order that death among children is brought down to the minimum and for ensuring better health for the people in the State it is necessary to immunize the children against various diseases like Diptheria, Tetanus, Whooping Cough, T.B., Polio, Blindness, etc.

Immunization work is proposed to be taken up on a large scale during the current year and a programme has been chalked out in
detail for this purpose. Andhra Pradesh has got a child population of (0-5 years) 60.27 lakhs and (6-14 years) 1.16 crores. It is proposed to cover these children with D. P. T. and D. T. Immunization during the course of 2 years or 3 years starting from the year 1977-78. Once the full coverage is achieved, the coverage of new born children and booster doses will only require to be taken up as a continuing programme. During the year 1977-78 it is proposed to cover about 20 lakh children in the age group (0-5 years) with D. P. T. Immunization, as against the target of 15.00 lakh beneficiaries fixed by the Government of India for the State. The 8 Medical Colleges will also cover various areas during 1977-78 as in the previous year. The D. T. Immunization Programme during 1977-78 will cover 27.00 lakh children in the age group (6-14 years) during the year 1977-78. In order that this is done in a systematic manner, the cooperation of Education Department has been secured and it is proposed to speed up the D. T. Immunization work by covering the children in the schools as far as possible. For the D. P. T. Immunization Programme, the staff in the P. H. Cs., the Auxiliary Nurse Mid-wives, and Basic Health Workers and supervisory staff will be fully utilised.

As regards Polio, it is proposed to cover 6.00 lakh children in urban and semi-urban areas so that the areas more susceptible to this disease are covered first. The availability of the vaccine has been a limiting factor and therefore the programme has been taken on hand in a phased manner depending on the availability of the vaccine.

As regards Tetanus Toxoid, this is relevant for pregnant mothers. It is proposed to cover 11.00 lakh mothers during the year 1977-78 through Hospitals. Similarly Nutrition is proposed to be provided to the children upto the age of 5 years and pregnant and lactating mothers by supplying Iron and Folic acid. It is proposed to cover 6.00 lakh mothers and 6.00 lakh children during the year 1977-78 under the programme.

Along with immunization programme, the work of protection against Blindness by meeting Vitamin-A deficiency has been proposed to be taken up. During the year 1977-78, the objective is to cover 24.00 lakh children. The aim is to take up this work on intensive basis in 9 districts, including those which are covered by Multi purpose Health Workers Scheme and on a selective basis in the remaining districts. Gradually the programme will be extended to cover the entire State.

**Visual Impairment Control:**

Closely connected with the question of meeting Vitamin-A deficiency amongst the children to prevent Blindness, a programme has been drawn up in consultation with the Government of India for control of Visual
Appendix. 6th July, 1977.

Impairment. The Government of India have offered assistance in kind under this scheme by way of supplies of equipment, leaving it to the State to meet the cost of strengthening the organisation at various levels in respect of Ophthalmology. Under this programme one mobile Ophthalmological Unit is proposed to be sanctioned in the State during the year 1978-79. 40 Primary Health Centres will be strengthened, 20 each during the year 1977-78 and 1978-79 by employing one Optometrician or Ophthalmic Assistant. 5 District Headquarters Hospitals will be improved by supplying specialised treatment through Civil Surgeon Eye Specialists. The Sarojini Devi Eye Hospital also will be further improved, by providing additional equipment to serve as Regional Eye Hospital. At present 5 Districts, viz., Mahaboobnagar, Chittoor, Cuddapah, Anantapur and Kurnool will be covered under this programme of Visual Impairment and Blindness envisaged by the Government of India. During the course of next few years, the programme will be extended to cover the entire State with Central Government assistance.

At the State-level, a cell will be set up in the State Directorate. A Committee at State level and a Committee at District level will be set up to ensure effective ophthalmic care in the State by the implementation of the Scheme.

Malaria:

Due to the recrudescence of Malaria throughout the Country, Government of India have evolved a revised programme to control Malaria. In this State Malaria has been prevalent on a large scale in the Agency areas in particular. This State has been the pioneer in the effort to control the Malaria in those areas by evolving a system of Fever Treatment Depots where medicine is stocked with local teachers. This has been done in order that immediate treatment is available to those suffering from Malaria in those interior areas. The fever treatment depots which have been started in May, 1976 in East Godavari District have been found quite useful and this scheme has been extended to Srikakulam, Visakhapatnam and Khammam districts. This is proposed to be extended further to interior areas of other districts where prevalence of Malaria is high.

Under the Government of India Plan, details have been worked out for intensive coverage of areas with annual parasitic index of 2 and above. The revised strategy worked out by the Government of India will involve a central assistance of about Rs. 200.60 lakhs. The staff for this purpose has been trained and the work has been started under the revised strategy in full-swing.

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National Small-pox Eradication Programme:

This is also a Centrally Sponsored Scheme. Ever since 10th August, 1974 the State is free from Small-pox incidence. It would be gratifying to note that the National Commission visited Andhra Pradesh during December, 1976 and confirmed absence of small-pox in the State. Again an International Small-pox Commission also visited the State in April, 1977 to evaluate and confirm that the country is free from Small-pox.

Leprosy Control:

With the conversion of the Leprosy Control Programme from State Plan to the Centrally Sponsored Sector during Fifth Five Year Plan, this scheme gained momentum raising its annual outlay from Rs. 14.00 lakhs obtaining in 1973-74, gradually increased to Rs. 25.13 lakhs in 1975-76 and Rs. 155.34 lakhs in 1976-77. The Scheme is proposed to be expanded as per the Physical Targets communicated by Government of India. This scheme envisages establishment of a good number of leprosy control units, temporary hospitalisation wards, urban Leprosy clinics, training centres Survey Educational Treatment Centres, Reconstruc- tive Survey Units, District Leprosy Offices/Zonal Leprosy Offices with the ultimate aim to eradicate leprosy in the Country by 2,000 A.D.

Sivananda Rehabilitation Home, Kukatpalli, Hyderabad:

This private Rehabilitation Home is run for destitute Leprosy patients. The Sivananda Rehabilitation Home has been expanded and the Inmates and Out-patients in the Leprosy Home, Moulali, which was run by Municipal Corporation of Hyderabad, have been shifted to this Centre from 1-10-1976. The Home receives grant-in-aid from the Municipal Corporation of Hyderabad also from Government. During 1976-77, a sum of Rs. 1,67,750 was sanctioned by Government as grant-in-aid to the Sivananda Rehabilitation Home towards maintenance of additional leprosy patients. A sum of Rs. 1.64 lakhs was also sanctioned for construction of two leprosy hospitalisation ward with 20 beds each at the Home. The Home looks after the Leprosy patients with care and attention.

National Filaria Programme:

This programme is primarily aimed at tackling the highly endemic Filariaisis tracts of Andhra Pradesh i.e., mainly in Srikakulam, East Godavari and Karimnagar districts and partly in some other districts. 22 Filaria Control Units, one training-cum-research centre are already in existence. 2 Survey Units were sanctioned in 1976-77 which will take-up-re-survey to assess the extent of prevalence of this disease, so
as to adopt the strategy of control in the coming years. Government of India offered partial assistance by way of equipment if the State Government takes up starting of a Rural Filariasis Control Unit. This has been accepted and it is proposed to establish this unit in 1977-78, with the State Government's share of Rs. 4.00 lakhs. Basing on the result of this pilot scheme, steps will be taken to expand this scheme to other rural areas.

**Multi-purpose Health Workers Scheme:**

The Centrally sponsored programme of Multipurpose Health Workers Scheme has been taken up to extend health care delivery to the rural population at the door step of the rural population. At present the various health programmes are being carried on in the villages through a system of vertical organisation. The various Committees set-up by the Government of India have recommended that at the village level delivery of health care should as far as be possible through a single agency because the prevalence of diseases does not go by compartments. Under the Multipurpose Health Workers Scheme, each health worker will cover a limited number of families for control of various diseases, preventive check up of health and carry on immunization programme. This scheme has been introduced in 4 districts of Nalgonda, Nellore, Chittoor and East Godavari. This scheme is proposed to be extended to another 4 districts during the year 1977-78.

**Community Health Workers Scheme:**

As a further step to bring the medical and health care nearer to the village population, it has been decided that the best course will be to select Health Workers for each village from the community, *i.e.*, from the village, who should be properly trained. These workers will not be Government Servants and they will be paid a small lumpsum amount to serve as part-time Community Health Workers. They will serve as Liaison between the village folk and the para-medical and medical staff. This will ensure that the persons trained will be able to look after minor ailments, educate on environmental Sanitation and Hygiene and keep in close touch with the members of each family under their charge. A beginning has been made in this respect in Shambhupet Block of Medak District. A similar programme has also been started under the Indo-Dutch Project at Shankarapally by training Grama Swastikas. If these experiments prove successful, it is proposed to extend this programme to other areas in the State. In fact the Government of India also have now been thinking about Community Health Workers Scheme on a larger scale.
Fluorosis:

During the year 1977-78, the Government have proposed to take up the programme of control of Fluorosis in Prakasam and Nalgonda Districts. As the Honourable Members are aware, Fluorosis has been a cause of immense suffering to people in these areas and in a lesser degree in other parts of the State. It is found that proper treatment of drinking water is the effective way of preventing the occurrence of this disease. For this purpose a scheme has been sanctioned to cover Podili, Darsi and Kadiri taluk of Prakasam District and portion Nalgonda District. It is hoped that with these measures, it will be possible to control Fluorosis. If this measure proves successful, it will be extended to cover the remaining areas of Nalgonda District.

Institute of Preventive Medicine:

In the existing set-up the Institute of Preventive Medicine is being extended gradually. By the addition of Anti-Rabic Vaccine production scheme during 1976-77, the scheme is proposed to be self-sufficient for this vaccine to meet the requirements of the State and also to release the surplus to the other States. Further, a scheme for production of Tetanus Toxoid is partly implemented in 1976-77 and will be further expanded in 1977-78. Another scheme of Mobile Fluorosis Control Unit has been established in this Institute.

Cholera Control Programme:

So far 7 Cholera Combat Units are sanctioned upto 1976-77 which are operating in the highly endemic districts. The proposal for sanction of 2 more Cholera Combat Units for the year 1977-78 according to Government of India pattern is under the active consideration of the Government.

T. B. Control Programme:

This programme is already under implementation by sanction of beds in various hospitals and also having 5 specialist hospitals. It is proposed to increase 50 beds during the year 1977-78.

Employees State Insurance:

This is a scheme intended to cover the industrial workers under E.S.I. Act, 1948 as a part of Social Security. This scheme is financed by E.S.I. funds created from out of the contributions from the employers and employees, grants and donations from the Government of India.
The expenditure is shared between E.S.I. Corporation and State Government in the ratio of 7:1. During 1976-77 the level of coverage has been raised to the employees drawing wages up to Rs. 1,000/- per month. At present 2,23,000 persons are covered under this scheme. During 1977-78 it is proposed to expand the scheme in consultation with the E.S.I. Corporation.

Genera/1

(1) The Scheme to benefit Scheduled Castes is taken up @ Rs. 5.00 lakhs for 1977-78.

(2) Rs. 2.00 lakhs for Drugs to be supplied to Harijan Hostels ;

(3) Rs. 3.00 lakhs for books and equipment to Scheduled Castes students in Medical Colleges.

Delegation of Powers :

The Director of Medical and Health Services has been delegated additional powers in G.O.Ms. No. 1175, M&H (Cl), dated 15-12-1976 to ensure speed in disposals. Further delegation of powers is under consideration.

Food and Drugs Control :

The machinery to enforce various enactments, for control of quality and price of drugs and food adulteration, namely, the Food Inspectors and the Drugs Inspectors and the Food and Drugs Laboratories has been hitherto functioning under the control of different officers under the over all supervision of the Director of Medical and Health Services. As recommended by various Committees, the Government have felt that the attention of a whole time official to this work was necessary. Taking all factors into consideration and also the pattern adopted in the State of Maharashtra, the Food and Drugs Control Administration has accordingly been separated and placed under a whole time officer in November, 1976.

The following institutions with their existing staff were transferred to the control of the new Department.

1. Drugs Control Organisation.
2. Vigilance and Enforcement Cell.
3. Food Laboratory.
4. Drugs Laboratory.
70 Municipalities and 60 Panchayats in the State are implementing the Prevention of Food Adulteration Act. After the formation of a separate Food and Drugs Control Department, a proposal to appoint one Food Inspector in each district is under consideration so that the Act could be enforced throughout the State to enable the public to get un-adulterated food. During the year under report 8,702 samples were lifted from Kirana Shops, oil mills and factories out of which 1,567 samples were found to have been adulterated leading to prosecutions. Inspections were also conducted on medical shops and manufacturing concerns of drugs. Prosecutions were launched in 17 cases under Drugs and Cosmetics Act. 1940. The licences of 56 medical shops were suspended for the contravention of the drug laws.

For Drugs Control there is a Deputy Drugs Controller assisted by Assistant Drugs Controllers and Drugs Inspectors. The Drugs Controller is the Licensing Authority for the manufacturing units and the Deputy Drugs Controller is the Licensing Authority for the Medical Shops. There are about 10,000 medical shops and 150 manufacturing concerns in the State.

Formation of an independent Food and Drugs Control Department is a progressive step, so far implemented only in the State of Maharashtra. Andhra Pradesh is the fourth biggest State in the Country as far as the pharmaceutical industry and the trade are concerned. Andhra Pradesh is the first among the Southern States to take this desirable step.

The effective enforcement of the food and drugs laws depends not only on the quality and strength of the Inspectorate but also on the quality and working of the laboratories. There was a State Food Laboratory working in the Institute of Preventive Medicine and a State Drugs Laboratory working in the Directorate of Medical and Health Services. Both these laboratories were brought together and integrated under a single roof in the new-Food and Drugs Control Department.

This facilitates the common utilisation of costly equipment, thus effecting savings and enlargement of the knowledge of the staff working in the laboratories by working on both food and drug analysis. This is also in accordance with the directive of the Government of India to establish combined Food and Drugs Laboratories. This Laboratory is analysing, food and drug samples. The food and drug samples are being received from the Drugs Inspectors and Food Inspectors. During the year under report 8,702 samples were analysed under the Prevention of Food Adulteration Act and 4,234 samples were analysed under the Drugs and Cosmetics Act. Diet samples from hospitals were also analysed in the laboratory. During the year...
under report 1,475 hospital samples were analysed. Besides the above, samples received from private firms were also analysed subject to the payment of the prescribed charges.

However, the existing facilities in the food and drug laboratories are inadequate to meet the high targets set up by the Department. The Government of India have sanctioned an aid of Rs. 18.65 lakhs for the construction of a fully-fledged combined food and drugs laboratory. Construction of this laboratory has begun. This will help not only to analyse the samples picked up by the inspectorate but also improve the facilities of analysis for the industry, studying and solving their technical problems and carrying out research.

Indian Medicines and Homoeopathy:

The Indian Medicines and Homoeopathy Department is administratively concerned with Ayurveda, Unani, Homoeopathy and Naturopathy including Yoga. The Director, Indian Medicines and Homoeopathy being the Head of the Department is having all administrative and financial control and supervision over all the Government Hospitals, dispensaries, teaching institutions, colleges and other units of the above systems in the State. The following institutions are under the supervision of the Department either directly or indirectly:

**DIRECT CONTROL**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Hospitals</th>
<th>Ayurveda</th>
<th>Homoeopathy</th>
<th>Unani</th>
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<td>Colleges</td>
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<td>Dispensaries</td>
<td>Ayurveda</td>
<td>Homoeopathy</td>
<td>Unani</td>
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<td>Others:</td>
<td>1. Indian Medicine Pharmacy (Ayurveda and Unani), Hyderabad.</td>
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<td>2. Government Herbarium, Hyderabad.</td>
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<td>3. Board of Indian Medicine, Hyderabad.</td>
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INDIRECT CONTROL

1. Subsidised Rural Dispensaries .. .. .. 632
2. Non-Subsidised Rural Dispensaries .. .. .. 155
3. Panchayat Samithi (Local Fund) Dispensaries .. .. .. 157
4. Municipal Dispensaries .. .. .. .. 87
5. Grant-in-aid Dispensaries .. .. .. .. 150
6. Grant-in-aid Institutions .. .. .. .. 13

Receipts for the year 1977-78 is Rs. 19,000 whereas Revenue expenditure is Rs. 1,89,44,000 under Non-Plan.

NON-PLAN:

(a) Ayurveda:

A sum of Rs. 94.436 lakhs is made available for Ayurvedic under non-plan budget for the year 1977-78. This provision covers the usual expenditure towards payment of salaries and the other contingent expenditure required for the Directorate of Indian Medicine and Homoeopathy; (4) Government Ayurvedic hospitals at Hyderabad, Warangal, Tooprnan (Medak District) and Vijayawada (Krishna District); (85) Government Ayurvedic dispensaries in urban and rural areas of the State; Grant-in-aid Ayurvedic Dispensaries and Subsidised Rural Ayurvedic dispensaries, (3) Government Ayurvedic Colleges at Hyderabad, Warangal and Vijayawada (Krishna District) and hostel for the students of Ayurvedic and Unani Colleges at Hyderabad, Research Department Ayurveda and Indian Medicine Pharmacy (Ayurveda), Hyderabad.

(b) Homoeopathy:

In the non-plan budget for 1977-78, provision of Rs. 25.975 lakhs is allotted to Homoeopathy which is meant for usual expenditure on salaries and contingent expenditure required for (3) Government Homoeo hospitals at Motigally and Malakpet, Hyderabad and Gudivada, Krishna District. (13) Government Homoeopathi dispensaries in the Districts, Grant-in-aid Homoeo Institutions and dispensaries and Subsidised Rural Homoeo dispensaries; (3) Government Homoeopathic Colleges in Hyderabad City and Gudivada, Krishna District.

6. (c) Unani:

Under this minor head a sum of Rs. 67.447 lakhs is provided under non-plan budget for the year 1977-78. This allocation indicates the expenditure on payment of salaries and the other contingent
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expenditure for maintenance of the Nizamia General Hospital and (84) Government Unani Dispensaries in City and Districts; grant-in-aid to Unani Dispensaries and Subsidised Rural Unani Dispensaries, Nizamia Tibbi College, Hyderabad, Research Department Unani, Herbarium and Indian Medicine Pharmacy (Unani), Hyderabad.

7. (d) Other Systems:

Rs. 1.582 lakhs represents expenditure towards grants sanctioned to the various private institutions of Naturopathy and Yoga functioning in the State.

8. Plan Schemes:

In the State Plan Schemes, a sum of Rs. 10.00 lakhs is allotted in the Annual Plan 1977-78 whereas a sum of Rs. 17.652 lakhs is proposed to be allotted for Centrally Sponsored Schemes of this Department.

Under State-Plan Schemes a major portion of the Provision allotted is meant for expenditure on the schemes sanctioned during the preceding years and continued and a meagre amount of Rs. 0.60 lakhs is set a part for one post of Telangana Operator in Directorate, (3) New Dispensaries (one Ayurveda; one Homoeo and one for Unani) during 1977-78. It is proposed to earmark an amount of Rs. 3 lakhs for the Institute of Research in Yoga and Allied Sciences, Tirupathi during this year.

Under Centrally Sponsored Scheme Rs. 17.652 lakhs is proposed to be allotted during 1977-78. Out of this Rs. 4.199 lakhs is required for usual expenditure on post graduate units of Ayurveda and Unani whereas an additional expenditure of Rs. 5.453 lakhs is proposed for certain non-recurring items considered essential for the post-graduate units of Ayurveda and Unani. A sum of Rs. 8.00 lakhs is proposed for the development of Indian Medicine Pharmacy, Hyderabad on the basis of the recommendations and staff pattern proposed by the Central Council of Research in Indian Medicine and Homoeopathy.

There is scope for considerable improvement and extension of facilities for treatment under Indian Medicine system. But lack of funds has been the main constraint in this respect.
General:

Mr. Speaker, Sir, I have delineated in detail the task undertaken by the Department under my charge and the direction in which improvements are called for. While considerable work has been done, I am aware of the deficiencies which remain to be met mainly because of lack of resources. I take this opportunity to appeal to the Honourable Members to mobilise local resources so as to supplement the efforts of the Government in this task of amelioration of the sufferings of the ailing masses.