THE ANDHRA PRADESH
Legislative Assembly Debates
OFFICIAL REPORT

CONTENTS

Oral Answers to Questions. .......... 1
Short Notice Questions and Answers .......... 31
Written Answers to Questions (Unstarred) .......... 42
Point of information :
re: Arrest of Sri M. Rajab Ali, M.L.A. and others .......... 53
Matters Under Rule 329:
re: Mosquito menace in the twin cities .......... 54
re: Demand for declaration of Urdu as second official Language .......... 56
re: Non-declaration of results of the Degree final examinations by Sri Venkateswara University .......... 60
Calling Attention to Matters of Urgent Public Importance:
re: Scarcity of drinking water in Rapur Taluk, Nellore District .......... 61
re: Non-availability of building for Z.P. Girls High School in iyalguda, Nalgonda district .......... 63
re: Need to extend time limit for receipt of applications for admission of the Osmania University .......... 64
Announcement :
re: Nomination of Members for Business Advisory Committee .......... 64

[Contd. on 3rd cover]
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. Narayana Reddy
                  .. 3. Smt. T.E. S. Ananda Bai
                  .. 4. Sri Vanka Satyanarayana
                  .. 5. Smt. N. Vijaya Laxmi
                  .. 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. Ghous Khan
                        .. 6. Sri T. L. Balaram
                        .. 7. Sri M. Viswanatham
                        .. 8. Sri J. V. Ramana Murthy

Chief Reporter: Sri Habeeb Abdur Rahman
CONTENTS—(Contd.)

Papers laid on the Table:

re: Notification issued in G.O.Ms. No. 184, P.R. Dept., dated 1-3-1977
   .. 65

re: Notification issued in G.O.Ms. No. 312, P.R. Dept., dated 11-4-1977
   .. 65

Government Bills:

re: The Andhra Pradesh (Andhra Area) Town Planning (Amendment) Bill, 1976
   .. 65

re: The Andhra Pradesh Municipalities (Third Amendment) Bill, 1976
   .. 65

Annual Financial Statement (Budget) for 1977-78
   .. 66
ANDHRA PRADESH LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY

Monday, the 27th June 1977.

The House met at Half-Past Eight of the Clock

(Mr. Speaker in the Chair)

ORAL ANSWERS TO QUESTIONS

Sri E. Ayyapu Reddy (Panyam):—Sir. I am putting the question No. 76. on behalf of Sri Ch. Parasurama Naidu.

Mr. Speaker:—He has not mentioned about that or requested me to allow you to put the question on his behalf.

Sri C.V.K. Rao:—He is the party leader, Sir.

Mr. Speaker:—Any way. I will take it up later.

Sri E. Ayyapu Reddy:—Thank you, Sir.

Spread of Cancer prevalent due to Industrialization of Towns

77—

* 8920 Q.—Sri P. V. Ramana (Anakapalli):—Will the Minister for Health and Medical be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government are aware of the announcement made by Doctor JiMitrov, World Health Association, that CANCER will spread prevalent due to industrialisation of towns; and

(b) if so, the action to be taken by the Government to prevent the spreading of cancer in view of the experts opinion?

The Minister for Health & Medical (Sri K. Rajamallu) is—

(a) Yes Sir, Dr. Mitrov is reported to have said so in a Press Statement.

[b] Most of the industries have got Health Regulations for the workers. The Medical Officer, In-charge of Industrial Health Cell in the Directorate of Medical and Health Services looks after the preventive as well as Control of health hazard of the workers in various Industries. As preventive action, Industries are to be kept away from the cities, so that pollution does not affect the people living in the Cities. Steps like statutory warning about smoking effective screening, early diagnosis, through education, and treatment centres (Cobalt treatment) have been instituted.

* An asterisk before the name indicates confirmation by the Member.
27th June, 1977.

Oral Answers to Questions.

Sri A. Sreeramulu (Eluru): — I know that the Government has taken certain steps in regard to air pollution and water pollution. Will the Hon’ble Minister explain the steps taken by the Government, in this regard?
Oral Answers to Questions. 27th June, 1977.

Sri A. Sreeramulu: — Government has taken steps in regard to air-pollution and water pollution. If necessary, it will be possible to understand the intricacy or complexity of the question.

Sri A. Sreeramulu: — The Research Institute like Bhada Institute, Chittaranjan Institute, etc. are doing research and collecting the information.

Sri A. Sreeramulu: — Point of order, Sir. As ordinary Members of this House, we send a question to a particular Minister. Is it not the duty of the Government to obtain the information from the concerned department? We will not be in a position to understand the intricacy or complexity of the question. We put the question directly to the Minister only.

Mr. Speaker: — When a Member puts any question, the Minister must be in a position to answer to the question satisfactorily to himself and to the satisfaction of the House. In this case, the Minister is not in a position to give the information asked by the Member. The matter may be referred to the concerned Minister. He is not the concerned Minister. That is what the Chief Minister says.
Oral Answers to Questions

27th June, 1977.

Even today, it is running on the same lines. The efforts are being made to have a filter for screening the smoke and dust. Does the Minister know it or not?

Mr. Speaker-It is not a point of order. I cannot give ruling on this.

Mouth cancer is widely spread by eating...
Oral Answers to Questions.  

26th June, 1977.

"Tobacco, and smoking the cigarettes, etc. There are certain Cancer service stations also which are doing service. There is also much publicity to prevent cancer. By posters, by films and by various methods, cancer preventive methods are publicised. Cigarette manufacturers are also told to give statutory warning.

The Cigarette manufacturers are putting on the packets "Smoking is injurious to health."

So, all the preventive measures in regard to Cancer were being effectively taken by the Government.

SELLING OF ADULTERATED KHIWAM AND ZARDA IN THE TWIN CITIES

8883 Q.—Smt. J. Eshwari Bai:—Will the Minister for Health and Medical be pleased to state;

(a) whether it has come to the notice of the authorities that Khiwam and Zarda (especially Charminar Khiwam and C. D. Zarda of adulterated nature are being sold in the twin cities; and

(b) if so, whether any action has been taken in this matter?

Sri K. Rajamallu:

(a) Samples of Zarda and Khiwam collected at random and tested in the Food Laboratory, revealed that only 'Golden Zafrani Patti' is adulterated.

(b) Criminal Prosecution has been filed in the Court of II-Metropolitan Magistrate, Hyderabad against the accused. The case is under trial.
LEGISLATION FOR THE WELFARE OF LABOUR ON THE LINES OF KERALA STATE

79—*477Q.—Sri B. Rama Sarma :—Will the Minister for Labour be pleased to state:

[a] whether it is a fact that the Minister for Labour has stated in the conference of Andhra Pradesh Agricultural Labour that the Government will bring a legislation for the welfare of Agricultural Labour on the lines of the enactment that is in force in Kerala at present;

[b] if so, the steps taken by the Government to bring that Legislation; and

[c] when the said Bill will be introduced?

The Minister for Labour (Sri T. Anjaiah):

[a] Yes, Sir.

[b] & [c] Proposals for legislation would be finalised after thoroughly studying the working of the enactments in Kerala and Karnataka States.

Implementation of Minimum Wages for Agricultural Labour

80—

* 8479 Q.—Sri M. Nagireddy:—Will the Minister for Labour be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government propose to enlist the services of the B.D.O's to implement the minimum wages for Agricultural Labour; and

(b) if so, when?

Sri T. Anjaiah:—(a) The block Development Officers are already Inspectors under the Minimum Wages Act, 1948 since December, 1971 for the purpose of implementation of the minimum rates of wages in the employment in Agriculture.

(b) Does not arise.
Oral Answers to Questions. 27th June, 1977.

1. Q. The Advocate:—The petitioner was awarded Rs. 30,610.40 paise during 1976-77. How many petitioners were there and how many complaints were received and settled?

The Court awarded amount to Rs. 30,610.40 paise.

Individual complaints received - 80
Number of individual complaints settled - 44.

Number of petitions filed during 1976-77.
Number of petitions disposed of during 1976-77.

2. Q. The Advocate:—The petitioner was awarded Rs. 30,610.40 paise during 1976-77. How many petitioners were there and how many complaints were received and settled?

The Court awarded amount to Rs. 30,610.40 paise.

Individual complaints received - 80
Number of individual complaints settled - 44.

Number of petitions filed during 1976-77.
Number of petitions disposed of during 1976-77.

3. Q. The Advocate:—The petitioner was awarded Rs. 30,610.40 paise during 1976-77. How many petitioners were there and how many complaints were received and settled?

The Court awarded amount to Rs. 30,610.40 paise.

Individual complaints received - 80
Number of individual complaints settled - 44.

Number of petitions filed during 1976-77.
Number of petitions disposed of during 1976-77.

4. Q. The Advocate:—The petitioner was awarded Rs. 30,610.40 paise during 1976-77. How many petitioners were there and how many complaints were received and settled?

The Court awarded amount to Rs. 30,610.40 paise.

Individual complaints received - 80
Number of individual complaints settled - 44.

Number of petitions filed during 1976-77.
Number of petitions disposed of during 1976-77.

5. Q. The Advocate:—The petitioner was awarded Rs. 30,610.40 paise during 1976-77. How many petitioners were there and how many complaints were received and settled?

The Court awarded amount to Rs. 30,610.40 paise.

Individual complaints received - 80
Number of individual complaints settled - 44.

Number of petitions filed during 1976-77.
Number of petitions disposed of during 1976-77.

6. Q. The Advocate:—The petitioner was awarded Rs. 30,610.40 paise during 1976-77. How many petitioners were there and how many complaints were received and settled?

The Court awarded amount to Rs. 30,610.40 paise.

Individual complaints received - 80
Number of individual complaints settled - 44.

Number of petitions filed during 1976-77.
Number of petitions disposed of during 1976-77.

7. Q. The Advocate:—The petitioner was awarded Rs. 30,610.40 paise during 1976-77. How many petitioners were there and how many complaints were received and settled?

The Court awarded amount to Rs. 30,610.40 paise.

Individual complaints received - 80
Number of individual complaints settled - 44.

Number of petitions filed during 1976-77.
Number of petitions disposed of during 1976-77.

8. Q. The Advocate:—The petitioner was awarded Rs. 30,610.40 paise during 1976-77. How many petitioners were there and how many complaints were received and settled?

The Court awarded amount to Rs. 30,610.40 paise.

Individual complaints received - 80
Number of individual complaints settled - 44.

Number of petitions filed during 1976-77.
Number of petitions disposed of during 1976-77.

9. Q. The Advocate:—The petitioner was awarded Rs. 30,610.40 paise during 1976-77. How many petitioners were there and how many complaints were received and settled?

The Court awarded amount to Rs. 30,610.40 paise.

Individual complaints received - 80
Number of individual complaints settled - 44.

Number of petitions filed during 1976-77.
Number of petitions disposed of during 1976-77.

10. Q. The Advocate:—The petitioner was awarded Rs. 30,610.40 paise during 1976-77. How many petitioners were there and how many complaints were received and settled?

The Court awarded amount to Rs. 30,610.40 paise.

Individual complaints received - 80
Number of individual complaints settled - 44.

Number of petitions filed during 1976-77.
Number of petitions disposed of during 1976-77.

11. Q. The Advocate:—The petitioner was awarded Rs. 30,610.40 paise during 1976-77. How many petitioners were there and how many complaints were received and settled?

The Court awarded amount to Rs. 30,610.40 paise.

Individual complaints received - 80
Number of individual complaints settled - 44.

Number of petitions filed during 1976-77.
Number of petitions disposed of during 1976-77.

12. Q. The Advocate:—The petitioner was awarded Rs. 30,610.40 paise during 1976-77. How many petitioners were there and how many complaints were received and settled?

The Court awarded amount to Rs. 30,610.40 paise.

Individual complaints received - 80
Number of individual complaints settled - 44.

Number of petitions filed during 1976-77.
Number of petitions disposed of during 1976-77.
27th June, 1977.

Oral Answers to Questions.


42. 27th June, 1977. Of a. Answer.


64. 27th June, 1977. Of a. Answer.


Sri Ch. Parasurama Naidu :—What are the rates prevailing in different districts?

Mr. Speaker :-The Minister is not in a position to give the information and it is not possible to give that information.

Sri Ch. Parasurama Naidu :-I request the report on what the basis the rates are fixed may be placed on the Table.

Mr. Speaker :-Everything will not be placed on the Table of the House.

Sri Ch. Parasurama Naidu :-I request the report on what the basis the rates are fixed may be placed on the Table.

Mr. Speaker :-Everything will not be placed on the Table of the House.
10

Orial Answers to Questoons

27th June, 1977.

Short Term and Medium Term Loans to the New Members of Sitarama Multi-purpose Co-operative Society, Pedapalakur

81—

* 8639 Q.—Sri Nisankarao Venkataratnam:—Will the Minister for Co-operation be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Sitarama Multi-purpose Co-operative Society No. 2007 of Pedapalakur, Guntur taluk applied for short term and Medium term loans to new members, in 1975;

(b) whether Co-operative Central Bank, Guntur Branch has recommended the loans and forwarded to its Head Office at Tenali;

(c) whether the loans are paid and if not, the reasons therefor,

(d) the outstanding dues from the old members of the Society and the reasons for not collecting the same till now, and

(e) whether the President and members of the Society sent representation dated 20-6-1976 to the hon. Minister for Co-operation and Chief Minister and the action taken thereon?

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

(b) Yes Sir.

(c) The loans were not paid. The reasons therefor are placed on the Table of the House.

(d) Answer is placed on the Table of the House.

(e) Yes Sir. The representation dated 20-6-1976 from the Ex-President and Members of Society was referred to the Registrar of Co-operative Societies with instructions to ensure that loans are disbursed to all eligible persons,
STATEMENT PLACED ON THE TABLE OF THE HOUSE
(c):—The loans were not paid. The Sitarama Multipurpose Co-operative Society No. 2007 of Peddapalakur, Guntur District applied to the Guntur District Co-operative Central Bank, Tenali for a short term credit limit of Rs. 35,800 and Medium Term credit limit of Rs. 48,000. The Bank sanctioned only Short-term Credit limit applications for Rs. 33,600. The medium term credit limit was not sanctioned to the society as the Managing Committee which met on 8-11-1975 for sanction desired further examination. In the meanwhile loaning season came to an end and the Medium Term Credit limit applied for by the society was not considered by the Bank.

Out of short term credit limit, a drawal application far Rs. 18,750 was prepared by the society and the same was recommended by the Bank Inspector, Guntur on 13-9-1975. Before issuing drawal order, Sri M. Seetharamaiah, Ex-President of the society put in a petition dated 18-8-1975 to the Guntur District Co-operative Central Bank Limited, Tenali levelling certain allegations against the Society. The Guntur District Co-operative Central Bank Limited, Tenali got the petition enquired into by the Bank Manager, Guntur who reported on 21-2-1976 that the allegations levelled by Sri M. Seetharamaiah Ex-President of the Society were not held proved. But by the time the report was received from the Branch Manager the loaning season for Khairi, 1975 was over and disbursement of Short Term loans sanctioned to the society could not be made.

(d):—Dues amounting to Rs 42,378 were outstanding against 43 old members of the society. Proceedings were initiated against the defaulting members. Out of 43 Execution Petitions pending execution, immovable properties were sold in 4 cases and they were under Civil Suits with Courts, it was found in almost all cases for attachment of sale of movable properties of the defaulting members, no member had movable property worth attachable and as such loans could not be realised at a time. However part collections to the extent of Rs. 15,890/- was collected.
27th June, 1977.

Oral Answers to Questions

(1) M. V. S. A.:—The amount of copra exported in the year 1976 has been
0.50 thousand tonnes. What was the amount exported in 1975?

(2) M. V. S. A.:—What is the area of the land which has been
converted into tea gardens in the state?

(3) M. V. S. A.:—What is the number of factories which have been
approved in the state?

(4) M. V. S. A.:—What is the number of people who have been
employed in the factories?

(5) M. V. S. A.:—What is the total revenue from the factories?

(6) M. V. S. A.:—What is the total production of copra?

(7) M. V. S. A.:—What is the total area under tea gardens?

(8) M. V. S. A.:—What is the total value of export?

(9) M. V. S. A.:—What is the total number of employees?

(10) M. V. S. A.:—What is the total amount of revenue?

(11) M. V. S. A.:—What is the total production of copra?

(12) M. V. S. A.:—What is the total area under tea gardens?

(13) M. V. S. A.:—What is the total value of export?

(14) M. V. S. A.:—What is the total number of employees?

(15) M. V. S. A.:—What is the total amount of revenue?

(16) M. V. S. A.:—What is the total production of copra?

(17) M. V. S. A.:—What is the total area under tea gardens?

(18) M. V. S. A.:—What is the total value of export?

(19) M. V. S. A.:—What is the total number of employees?

(20) M. V. S. A.:—What is the total amount of revenue?

(21) M. V. S. A.:—What is the total production of copra?

(22) M. V. S. A.:—What is the total area under tea gardens?

(23) M. V. S. A.:—What is the total value of export?

(24) M. V. S. A.:—What is the total number of employees?

(25) M. V. S. A.:—What is the total amount of revenue?
Conversion of Subsidy Portion of Different Types of Loans into Subsidy

(a) whether subsidy portion of different types of loans like New well subsidy scheme, Community Development loans has been converted into subsidy after utilisation by the ryots for the purpose for which the loans were sanctioned in the State of Andhra Pradesh;

(b) if not the reasons for the delay in converting the subsidy portion into subsidy; and

(c) whether subsidy conversions are over in Gudur revenue division in Nellore district and if not, when will the conversion work be completed?

The Minister for Panchayati Raj (Sri L. Lakshmana Das):—(a) Yes, Sir, in all eligible cases for which claims were preferred.

(b) Does not arise.

(c) The Collector, Nellore has reported that in Gudur Revenue Division 87 cases of loans for which proposals for conversion of subsidy are pending to be submitted to Government and that he has issued instructions to the concerned to submit proposals immediately. Of this 66 relate to New Well Subsidy Scheme, 5 relate to Liberalised Loan-cum-Subsidy scheme and the balance of 16 relate to Community Development Scheme.
Oral Answers to Questions.

Selection Grade to B. Ed. and Secondary Grade Teachers

83—

* 7699 Q.—Sri V. Srikrishna:—Will the Minister for Education and Cultural Affairs be pleased to state:

(a) whether the benefit of selection grade is extended to the B. Ed and Secondary Grade teachers;

(b) the names of the districts where the said benefit has not been provided;

(c) the reasons for not implementing the same and reasons for the delay; and

(d) the action taken against the officials responsible for the same?

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

for B. Ed. Teacher at the rate of 500 per year and for Secondary grade teachers posts at the rate of 2831 per year were created with effect from 1-4 1974.

(b) These posts have been distributed to all the districts.

(c) No complaints regarding non-implementation have been received.

(d) Does not arise.

3. :-

8. :-

6. :-

4. :-

2. :-

1. :-

Oral Answers to Questions. 27th June, 1977. 13
The moment they write to the heads of the institutions there the service registers can be brought here.

**Re-introduction of Detention System**

*3650—C Q.—Sri Nallapareddi Sreenivasul Reddi— Will the Minister for Education and Cultural Affairs be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is any proposal to reintroduce detention system in all classes of Elementary and secondary schools in the state; and

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

The Minister for Education (Sri M. V. Krihhnrao) :

(a) No sir.

(b) Does not arise.
Ora! Answers to Questions. 27th June, 1977.

Tampering of Service Register of the Lecturers in the P.B.N. College, Nidubrolu

85 —
*7737—Y.Q.—Sri Nissankarao Venkataratnam:—Will the Minister for Education and Cultural Affairs be pleased to state;

(a) whether the Ex-Management of P.B.N. College, Nidubrolu tampered the service register of the Lecturers and changed its entries affecting the nature of their services;

(b) whether in the service registers of Lecturers, the words ‘permanent’ was struck off and the words ‘temporary’, probation, etc, are written; and

(c) if so, the action in this regard?

Sri M. V. Krishnarao:— (a) (b) Yes, Sir,

(c) The Ex-Correspondent of the Ad-hoc committee appointed by the Andhra University on 3.10.74 to set right the affairs of P.B.N. college, Nidubrolu, after verification made the Service Registers upto date by ignoring the alterations.

TREATING OF HARIJAN CONVERTS AS BACKWARD FOR PURPOSE OF EDUCATIONAL AND SOCIAL WELFARE CONCESSION

*7775 Q.—Sri Peter Paul Chukka:—Will the Minister for Tribal Welfare and Technical Education be pleased to state,

(a) whether it is a fact that the Harijan converts are treated as backward for the purpose of educational and Social Welfare concessions in the State;

(b) if so whether all of them belong to the Mala and Madiga castes;

(c) whether the Government are aware that the above caste people are untouchables in our Indian Society; and

(d) if so, whether the Government propose to treat them next to Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes for all the purposes of backwardness of the present socio economic and educational concessions in the State of Andhra Pradesh?

The Minister for Marketing (Sri P. Mahendranath):—

(a) Yes, Sir;

(b) May not be so:

(c) No, Sir.

(d) Does not arise.
Oral Answers to Questions. 27th June, 1977.

Q. 5. Will the Minister for Tribal Welfare and Technical Education be pleased to state:
   (a) whether the Government propose to reduce the Engineering Course from 5 years;
   (b) if so, to how many years;
   (c) the reasons for such reduction; and
   (d) when it will be implemented?

   (The Minister for Technical Education) Sri B. Sriramamurthy:—
   (a) (b) (c) (d) ?—The matter was discussed in the Vice-Chancellors conference held in December, 1976 and it is under consideration of the Universities.

   REDUCING OF ENGINEERING COURSE FROM 5 YEARS

Q. 62 Q.—Sarvasri Vanka Satyanarayana, M. Nagi Reddy:—Will the Minister for Tribal Welfare and Technical Education be pleased to state:
   (a) whether the Government propose to reduce the Engineering Course from 5 years;
   (b) if so, to how many years;
   (c) the reasons for such reduction; and
   (d) when it will be implemented?

   (The Minister for Technical Education) Sri B. Sriramamurthy:—
   (a) (b) (c) (d) ?—The matter was discussed in the Vice-Chancellors conference held in December, 1976 and it is under consideration of the Universities.
27th June, 1977.

Oral Answers to Questions.

The students from 10 plus 2 system be given an exemption from 1st year course on the basis of the entrance examination to be conducted by the individual institution. However the minimum standard as laid down by the NCER1 for ten plus 2 system through its curricula and syllabi be ensured.

(a) whether the Central Government directed State Government to set up youth clubs in each Panchayat to organise native and foreign sports which are very popular,

(b) If so, the District-wise number of Panchayats in which they have been set up till now.

**Setting up of Youth Clubs in each Panchayat to Organise Sports**

9-20 a.m. *8343 Q—Sri M. Nagi Reddy*—Will the Minister for Tourism be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Central Government directed State Government to set up youth clubs in each Panchayat to organise native and foreign sports which are very popular,

(b) If so, the District-wise number of Panchayats in which they have been set up till now.
Oral Answers to Questions. 27th June, 1977

(c) when they will be set-up in all Panchayats, and
(d) whether any part of the expenditure to be incurred therefor will be borne by the Central Government?

The Minister for Tourism (Sri Ch. Devananda Rao):—(a) Yes, Sir.

| 1. Karimnagar | 125 Panchayats |
| 2. Chittoor | 323 Panchayats |
| 3. Prakasam | 308 Panchayats |
| 4. Medak | 211 Panchayats |
| 5. Hyderabad | 179 Panchayats |

In respect of other Districts Particulars are awaited.

(c) Grant-in-aid of Rs. 1,000 per block per year is being released. All the Panchayats will be covered in a phased programme as per the availability of funds.

(d) No, Sir.
22  27th June, 1977.  Oral Answers to Questions

* Z. Q. - Will the Minister for Law be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that while the Government Law Officers are prohibited from appearing against the Government in any suit or case, the juniors of the Law Officers appearing for the Government on behalf of the Law Officers are acting as vakalat against the Government;

(b) whether the Government will accept that the same principle applies to these juniors appearing against the Government who have access to Government documents when briefs are with their seniors;

(c) whether the Government will consider appointing more Civil Law Officers when the present personnel are not appearing in person in a substantive number of cases;

(d) the number of the personnel of backward classes among the Law Officers of the Government in High Court and their proportion to the total; and

(e) whether the Government will consider for proper representation of the Backward Classes in this service if the present representation is not adequate?

The Minister for Law (Sri Asif Pasha):-(a) No such cases have come to the notice of Government.

(b) Yes, Sr.

(c) Yes, Sir.

(d) Nil.

(e) Though no such reservation is contemplated under the Rules, Government are constantly alive to the need for proper representation of Backward Classes in this service and are appointed them whenever suitable candidates are available.
Complaints against the Deterioration in the Administration
of Council for Child Welfare

90—

*8850 Q.—Smt. J. Eshwari Bai:—Will the Minister for Women and Child Welfare be pleased to state:

(a) whether any complaints were received by the Chief Minister against the deterioration in the administration of Council for Child welfare as a result of the appointment of Mr. K.R. Amos, as General Secretary and whether any enquiry was ordered;

(b) if so, who was the officer deputed to enquire into the affairs and whether he has submitted any report;

(c) the action taken thereon; and

(d) whether a copy of the report will be placed on the table of the House?

Sri K. Rajamallu:—(a) Certain complaints have been received by the C.M. No enquiry has been ordered by the Government.

(b) (c) & (d) Do not arise.

Sri Asif Pasha:—Clear instructions have been given by Government to the effect that no Junior working under a Government Pleader should appear for any party against the Government.
Sri A. Sri Ramulu:- There has been gross mismanagement of the affairs of this Council for Child Welfare. As far as I know this Government lent Rs. 90,000/- to Viswa Bharathi Cultural League at 6% per annum. The Honorary Secretary during one year spent Rs. 40,000/- towards maintenance of car. I am only quoting 2 or 3 instances. Gross irregularities were committed by the Honorary General Secretary previously. The Minister is expressing helplessness in regard to taking action on this autonomous body. In addition to this Council for Child Welfare there are several pocket organisations like Child Care and Welfare Society: funds come from Denmark. Mrs. Bhagwandas is the Chairman. Family Planning Association is another institution, the pocket organisation of certain individuals. Mrs Premlatha Gupta is the Chairman. There are so many voluntary organisations like these.
Oral Answers to Questions. 27th June, 1977.

Is the Minister prepared to appoint a Committee to go into the working of these voluntary organisations so that a control can be established as far as the function is concerned. Otherwise we have absolutely no control over these organisations. These organisations are getting money from abroad. Will the Hon'ble Minister consider this suggestion to appoint a Committee to go into the matter.

Sri K. Rajamallu—I am prepared. A committee must be constituted to go into these things. There are a number of organisations affiliated and working together. If we begin to dig out many things might come out. I quite agree with the hon. Member and a Committee may be constituted if it is a House Committee or any other Committee I am prepared.

Sri A. Sriramulu—I move that a House Committee be set up.

Sri K. Rajamallu—I have no objection.

Sri K. Rajamallu:— The Committee will look into all these points. Certainly whatever the Committee is going to advise, I will implement.

Sri A. Sriramulu:— I request the Hon'ble Speaker to constitute the Committee and announced it tomorrow.

Mr. Speaker:— Yes.

Sri K. Rajamallu:— Mr. Amos has not committed any mistake. He has started cleaning the administration; they did not like it. That is why some of the people have made complaints against him.

CONSTRUCTION OF BUILDINGS FOR THE GOVT. OFFICES IN THE TWIN CITIES

76—

* 9334 Q.—Sri Ch. Parasurama Naidu:— Will the Minister for Finance be pleased to state:

(a) the total amount, the Government are paying for buildings occupied by the Government for various offices of the Government in the twin cities of Hyderabad and Secunderabad per month

(b) the reasons for not taking up construction of buildings by the Government for the above offices in a phased programme at one place or in places according to convenience and
(c) whether the Government consider reclaiming a lot of available land around Hussain Sagar, if necessary, by deepening and narrowing the dimensions of the tank, without diminution of its essential water content, and carryout the said building purposes?

The Minister for Finance (Sri P. Rangareddy):

(a) About Rs. 35 lakhs, according to the information available.
(b) Paucity of funds.
(c) Does not arise.

JUTE AND TAMARIND IN THE MARKETING YARD AT PARVATHIPURAM 59

*9568 Q. Sri Ch. Parasumrama Naidu: —Will the Minister for Harijan Welfare and Marketing be pleased to state:

(a) the rules now in vogue for regulating the purchase of jute in order to protect the ryots;
(b) the reasons for not including the jute and tamarind in the compulsory notification of transactions in the Marketing yard at Parvathipuram and other places in spite of Government instructions;
(c) the reasons for tolerating the delay of marketing committee at Parvathipuram in introducing compulsory notification of transaction of jute in the marketing yard:
(d) the reasons for not yet formulating the rules to make jute purchaser a licensee as trader only, and to eliminate all purchases by other intermediates including village brokers;
(e) the reasons for not formulating and issuing as a rule the suggestion of making payments to ryots through cheques for the amount of cost of jute sold by them.
(f) what are the cases of malpractices so far detected and
(g) if no cases are detected the reasons therefor?

(b) Jute had been included in the list of notified commodities. The inclusion of tamarind is under active consideration of Government.
(c) For want of adequate amenities jute could not be notified earlier. Auction sales are introduced from 13-12-1976.
(d) Necessary rules have been framed and enforced.
(e) The difficulty for the illiterate villagers in encashing the cheques.
(f) Non-issue of the Licences to the brokers
(ii) Deduction of 2 Kgs. of loose jute towards weight of jute ropes from the growers.
(iii) Non-issue of takpatties (sale slips) by the traders.
(g) Does not arise.
Remunerative Price For Jute

60—

¢9569 Sri Ch. Parasurama Naidu—Will the Minister for Harijan Welfare and Marketing be pleased to state:

(a) whether any enquiry was held by the Mosta and Marketing Departments of Government into remunerative price of jute;

(b) if so, whether a copy of the report will be placed on the Table of the House;

(c) the action taken to secure remunerative price for jute to the Andhra ryot instead of more support price; and

(d) the action taken by the Government to induce the Central Government to purchase the entire quantity of jute (mosta) produced in Andhra Pradesh at remunerative price?

Sri P. Mahendra Nath:—(a) Yes, Sir.

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

(c) The Government of India were requested, among others to fix remunerative price for mosta also.

(d) The Jute Corporation of India has, purchased 33,000 quintals upto 3-1-1977 during 1976-77.

PAPER LAID ON THE TABLE OF THE HOUSE:

The Andhra Pradesh State Agricultural Marketing Advisory Board in its tour to Visakhapatnam and Srikakulam Districts during September, 1976 interviewed the Mosta growers and had a detailed discussions with the growers, traders; Chairmen of the market committees and the departmental officers about the difficulties experienced by them and to the measures to overcome the difficulties.

Based on their discussions instructions were issued by the Advisory board to the following market committees:

Agricultural Market Committee Amadalavalasa:

(i) to see that all the Commission Agents dealing in mesta/fibre are enrolled as licencees under 7 (1) of the Markets Act.

(ii) that the sales of jute in the loose form are arranged in the market yards;

(iii) that the existing market yard at Amadalavalasa may be provided with proper fencing on all the four sides:

(iv) that the plots of 100 x 20' each intended for sale to the traders may be changed into plots of 100 x 30 each and sold to traders as immediately as possible:

(v) that an additional site of about 10 acres adjacent to the existing market yard measuring 6.78 acres may be acquired in view of the inadequacy of the existing yard.
AGRICULTURAL MARKET COMMITTEE PARVATHIPURAM:

(i) that an additional site of about 7 or 8 acres vacant site adjacent to the existing market yard at Parvathipuram in an extent of 8.47 acres may be acquired:

(ii) that one more godown which is equal in size (i.e.) 100'x30' which has already been constructed in the market yard with the assistance of S.F.D.A., Srikakulam at a cost of Rs. 50,000/- may be constructed so as to provide enough storage accommodation to the Jute Corporation of India.

(iii) steps may be taken to install two more baling presses in the market yard in addition to the one that has already been installed.

(iv) that all the press owners who are acting as Commission Agent may been rolled as traders;

(v) that sale of jute may be conducted in loose form in the market yard to enable the jute growers to realise competitive prices;

(vi) that the Market Committee should employ adequate number of trained graders for the purpose of grading of mesta fibre.

(vii) that the buyers of jute may be directed to record the grade particulars in the takpatties issued by them to sellers;

(viii) that the Jute Corporation of India may be persuaded to effect purchase of mesta fibre direct from growers on a large scale and assure minimum support prices to them.

AGRICULTURAL MARKET COMMITTEE BOBBILI:

(i) that an additional site of 13 acres adjacent to the site of 7.30 acres where market yard was already established at Bobbili may be acquired.

(ii) that the existing Market Yard at Bobbili may be provided with proper fencing on all the four sides;

(iii) that steps may be taken to arrange for the sale of jute in loose form in the market yards and enrol the Commission Agents as Traders under section 7 (1) of the Markets Act.

AGRICULTURAL MARKET COMMITTEE VIZIANAGARAM:

(i) as the existing market yard at Vizianagaram is located in an area of 4.60 acres only an additional site of about 30 acres may be acquired on Vizianagaram Kothavalasa Road and initiate proceedings under the Land Acquisition Act as immediately as possible.

(ii) that the sale of mesta fibre may be arranged in the market yard in loose form;

(iii) that Commission Agents may be enrolled as licencees under Section 7 (1) of the Markets Act;

(iv) the Traders dealing in the Jute have complained that the conditions imposed for the sale of plots in the existing market yard are not suitable to them as per the existing conditions it is provided that purchasers of plots in the market yard if for any reasons discontinue their business or use the plots for any other purposes other than the
Oral Answers to Questions. 27th June, 1977.

sale and purchase of notified commodities, the Market Committee will have power to take possession of such plots after paying the compensation at the rates fixed by the Market Committee. The traders contended that the above condition is not agreeable to them and that the purchasers of plots should have the right to sell the plots purchased by them to another licensee in case they discontinue their business. The Agricultural Market Committee is requested to once again examine this issue and revise this condition to the extent possible.

The Collector, Srikakulam also had enquired into the marketing conditions of mesta in Srikakulam District and sent a report to Government. From this report it was noticed as under:

(i) since some decades past, jute buyers, traders and commission agents were functioning as brokers till recently. They used to act as middlemen between the grower and the buyer from whom the millers used to purchase

(ii) the millers purchase jute in the form of bales. The brokers convert the loose jute into bales for which they collect 2 kgs. of loose jute from the growers towards the wight of the jute rope for pressing the loose jute into bales:

(iii) besides the pressing charges, the brokers used to collect storage and insurance charges for storing the jute in godowns, commission for arranging sales of the produce and interest for the money advanced to the grower during crop season etc. There are no prescribed charge for all the above items in the bye-laws of the Agricultural Market Committees which are concerned with the enforcement of regulated markets.

(iv) as against Rs. 7/- said to be collected by the broker per bale towards the above mentioned pressing, storing, insurance, commission etc., charges as alleged by Sri Ch. Parasuramanaidu, M.L.A. the President, Jute Merchants Association had stated that they were collecting Rs. 4.72 per bale and Rs. 1.30 additionally per bale wherever a bale is cut for inspection.

(v) even this Rs. 4.70 does not figure in the accounts of the brokers. They were showing Rs. 2/- per bale as charges collected toward arrears, insurance charges, pressing charges.

The Marketing Department also conducted detailed enquiry into the malpractices obtaining in the sale of jute and made certain recommendations earlier to the Government. Based on their reports, the following instructions had been issued to all concerned in Memo No 2632-Agri. II/76 8 Food & Agriculture Department, dt. 21-3-1976.

(i) all press owners cum brokers should obtain licence according to section 7 (1) of the Market Act:

(ii) all traders after obtaining the licence under section 7 (1) should purchase mesta in loose only:

(iii) the establishment of a full fledged regulated market yard early should be ensured. & meanwhile zinc roofed sheds should be provided to conduct the auctions;
(iv) payments of the value of the produce delivered should be made in the presence of the Marketing Committee employees:

(v) takpatties should be introduced wherein all the details of the transactions should be recorded:

(vi) necessary intensive propaganda to implement the above orders & also to boycott the village merchant illegally involved in the transactions should be done by the Marketing Department Officers.

These instructions were reiterated in Memo. No. 2632 Agri. 11/73-9, dt. 14-9-76. Subsequently through D.O. Letter No. 2632—Agri. II/75-11, Food & Agriculture Dept., dt. 14.10.1976 the Director of Marketing had been further instructed to ensure that:

(i) business should be shifted to the market yard,

(ii) loose produce of mesta only should be purchased:

(iii) all Commission Agents should obtain licences as traders.

The instructions issued in Govt. Memo. dt. 21.3.1976 have been challenged in the High Court. The High Court has admitted the writ and had granted stay order to the effect that operation of impugned circular is suspended pending disposal of writ petition only to the extent of the petitioners carrying on business either as traders or as Commission Agents. The Director of Marketing directed the Market Committee to implement the remaining points of the Circular.

Sri Ch. Parasuram Naidu:—I have asked what are the cases of malpractices. The merchants have so far refused to comply with the compulsory notification at Parvatipuram. The Government ordered prosecution but the Marketing Committee is refusing to prosecute those people. What action will the Government take.

Sri Ch. Parasuram Naidu:—Violation of compulsory notification had been detected and a number of persons had been found out and the Government have ordered prosecution. But the marketing Committee is not pursuing the same and not doing it. What action the Government is going to take to see that it is implemented.

Sri Ch. Parasuram Naidu:—Subsequent to the visit of the Minister what happen, I am saying. The Minister had visited long
ago. After the compulsory notification it was found that they have violated the compulsory notification enmasse and therefore the Department had ordered prosecution. The Marketing Committee is refusing to do it.

What action are you going to take?

SHORT NOTICE QUESTION AND ANSWERS

Demands of Journalists and Non Journalists Organisations

S.N.Q.N.—10094
Sri C.V.K. Rao,—Will the Minister for Labour be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Journalists and non-Journalists organisation made a representation to the Chief Minister at Hyderabad recently i.e. about 13th June, 1977 regarding their demands;

(b) if so, the details of the demands:

(c) whether the Chief Minister assured them that a tripartite meeting will be arranged between journalists and employers and Government on 15th June, 1977; and

(d) if so, the results of that meeting?

Sri T. Anjaiah :— (a) Yes Sir.

(b) Implementation of interim relief announcement by the wage Board for working Journalists is the only demand.

(c) Yes Sir.

(d) Except in the case of Andhra Jyothi some of the News Paper establishments agreed to implement, while some others have agreed to implement partly i.e. Eenadu agreed to pay 23% of the interim relief. Elcscan Chronicle agreed to pay 50% while the Andhra Bhoomi agreed to pay 30% as interim relief. The other establishment have agreed to implement fully.
27th June, 1977.  

Short Notice Questions and Answers.

It is a monopoly paper; it has got a chain of paper and they are ruining the economy of our country.

Sri T. Anjaiah: — Majority of the papers have implemented. So far as Andhra Jyothi, Deccan Chronicle are concerned.

V. A. L. G. Venkata Prakshe: — "Monopoly" paper. It has got a chain of paper; they are ruining the economy of our country.
Short Notice Questions and Answers. 27th June, 1977.

Anyhow we are pursuing the management to put the suspensions in abeyance.

We asked the management to allow the workers to resume their duties.

Sri A. Sriramulu:—I want to know whether the Minister is satisfied that the pamphlet contains objectionable matter. Even if it contains objectionable matter is this the way for the management to proceed against the employees concerned. Secondly what exactly is the power of the Government when the management does not behave properly.

Sri T. Anjaiah:—Suspension is not punishment. We have to seek reconciliation.

The management has been asked to keep the suspensions in abeyance,

Sri S. Jaipai Reddy (Kalvaku, thd):—I am a journalist not only by practice but also by possession of a degree. I took degree course in Journalism. The hon. Minister said that he has advised the Management to revoke suspension. Since the advise has not been heard by the Management, what is the course of action the Government contemplates against the Management? Secondly, why not the Management be advised to file a defamation case against the concerned employees in this regard?

Sri S. Jaipai Reddy:—What is the action taken?

Sri T. Anjaiah:—There is provision to pass the order. Every Minister cannot give an order.
Short Notice Questions and Answers. 27th June, 1977.

only my subject but it has also to be discussed in the House like the Finance Minister and the Information Minister.

Smt. J. B. Vaid Bai:—This Minister, Mr. A... and the Information Minister. We are in a hurry to discuss a very serious issue. The Finance Minister and the Information Minister have not discussed it. Why delay in this matter?

Sri T. Anjaiah:—There is other process which I have to see. Government has not come to any final conclusion.

* (†) J. B. Vaid Bai:—The Finance Minister, Mr. A... and the Information Minister. We are in a hurry to discuss a very serious issue. The Finance Minister and the Information Minister have not discussed it. Why delay in this matter?

Suspension will be kept in abeyance. It is not a question of indiscipline. For distribution of the pamphlets, it is indiscipline.
Let us see. If there is any discrepancy, definitely I will consult the Finance Minister and then I will recommend to stop these advertisements, whichever Management is there, either EENADU or INDIAN EXPRESS.

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

Sri C. V. K. Rao:—You have not heard it. How can you say? The dispute is in this State. We are asking the Minister in order to settle this dispute between the employer and the employee, i.e., the Management of EENADU and the Journalists. He has got to take action, because the Minister is convinced that the suspension is unjustified. Should the Government align itself with the Management? Therefore, it is not right for the Finance Minister to bring in to the picture the Central Government. It is this Government that is answerable to us.

Mr. Speaker:—It is open to you to say anything you like. But I cannot do that. That is not the point of order.
Short Notice Questions and Answers
27th June, 1977.

Sri C. V. K. Rao:— I want to know whether the Hon’ble Minister would consult some of the representatives from the Opposition side to settle this issue.

Sri C. V. K. Rao:— In the meanwhile I will advise the workers to resume duty.
GRACE MARKS TO S. S. C. STUDENTS

90-B.

10093 Q. — S. N. Sarvasri Syed Hasan [Chairman]
K, Rangadas(Koll. p. 11) Venkataratnam, A. Sivaramulu,
S. Jaipal Reddy and C. Kesaviah: — Will the Minister for Education
and Cultural Affairs be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that 5 per cent grace marks were
allowed to all regular students of S. S. C. Examination this year
and not to the students who had appeared privately; and

(b) if so, the reasons for making such discrimination?

Sri M. V. Krishna Rao:— (a) No, Sir.

(b) Does not arise.

10094 Q.— S. N. Venkata Ratnam: — Whethel the Government is aware of the
fact that this art. minimum examination for the students to get into voca-
"tional course. Why the border cases are there, why not the
Government arranges 10 marks instead of 5 marks?

S. N. Venkata Ratnam: — It has been a fact that 5 marks have been given to
students who were borderline cases. The better marks have been awarded.

A.P.S.R.T.C. UNION STIKE

90-C

S. N. Q.No. 10094-0 Sri N. Venkata Ratnam: — Will the Minister for
Transport be pleased to state:

[a] whether it is a fact that two Unions of Andhra Pradesh
State Road Transport Corporation have been going on strike;

[b] the main demands of the Union;

[c] whether the Chairman and the Deputy General Manager
were gherooed on 18 6-77 from 9-00 A.M. to 6-00 P.M. by the workers;

[d] the circumstances that led to the Gheroo; and

[e] whether it is also a fact that Sri M. Ramamohan Rao,
Assistant Works Manager was suspended and if so the reasons therefor.
Short Notice Questions and Answers. 27th Jun', 1977

The Minister for Transport (Sri Ch. F. H. C.) is presented only the Andhra Pradesh State Road Transport Employees Union is on relay hunger strike.

[b] A statement is placed on the table of the House.
[c] No Sir.
[d] Does not arise

[e] Sri M. Rammohan Rao was placed under suspension with effect from 21-2-77 on account of certain work entrusted by him during execution of body fabrication section. Similarly, senior Record Tracers are to be promoted as Routine Clerks.

Statement placed on the Table of the House:
I. THE MAIN DEMANDS OF THE ANDHRA PRADESH STATE ROAD TRANSPORT EMPLOYEES UNION:
1. Creation and filling up the posts of Ranks.
2. Creation of the posts of Accounts Superintendents on among the ranks of Accountants and Audit Inspectors on equal basis.
3. Publication of seniority and confirmation list of all the staff.
4. Stopping the present system of merit rating reports.
5. Stopping the illegal transfers and promotions in the Department.

16. Supply of Uniform and cleaning cloth to workers in time.
17. Proper implementation of Incentive Scheme in B.B.U. TRS., and Printing Press.
18. Stopping of victimisation of Union Representatives.
20. Creation of separate P.D. cell for Stores Staff.
22. Recategorisation of present Junior Clerks in Stores as Asst. Warders.
23. Remuneration to the Stock verifiers and Audit Inspectors for clearing the back log piled up due to non filling up of sanctioned posts.
25. Restoration of seniority of Sri Vidya Sagar, Senior Clerk (A), Sri Suresh Debay, Sr. Clerk (A) and Sri Ranga Reddy, Sr. Clerk (A).
26. Solving the grievances of Pay office staff and Inspection Section Staff already submitted to concerned officers.
27. All staff opted to work in MIS Section to be taken in MIS Section instead of the present policy of pick and choose.
28. Staff who have not opted to work in MIS Section but are still working in MIS Section to be transferred to P.D. immediately.
29. Separation of seniority of the staff of MIS and PD.
30. Transfer of willing Khalasis in Store Department to CWS & Depots.
31. Payment of Remuneration for the drawal of DA arrears paid in the month of April '76 and February '77.
32. Ticket Checkers who have converted as Junior Clerks should be given annual increments.
33. To set aside the promotion of Officers selected last year.

II. THE MAIN DEMANDS OF THE MINISTERIAL STAFF:
1. Promotion of Record Tracers as Routine Clerks.
2. Remuneration to Clerical staff for the extra work of drawing arrears of additional D.A. in 1976.
3. Discouragement of rowdyism against Clerical staff.
4. Recategorisation of Sri Raghavlu, Record Tracer, Cuddapah.
5. Transfer of staff from Administration and Accounts Department.
6. Pay Clerks and Stenographers of Accounts wing be allowed to appear for LAE & H tests for promotion.
7. Employees of Accounts and Personnel Department be given District Manager's Promotion.

The employees of the Accounts and Personnel Department are hereby informed that they will be given District Manager's Promotion on 27th June, 1977. The employees are requested to arrive at the designated location at 10-10 a.m. for the purpose of the promotion.

The promotion will be given to those employees who have completed at least 3 years of service in the department. The employees are required to submit their service records and other necessary documents at the time of the promotion.

The employees are requested to be punctual and to dress appropriately for the occasion. Any queries or doubts may be directed to the Personnel Department.

[Signature]
[Name]
[Position]
27th June, 1977. Written Answers to Questions (Unstarred).

Tractors for the Intensive Agricultural District Programme in West Godavari District.

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

(a) the number of Tractor granted for the Intensive Agricultural District Programme, West Godavari District;

(b) the number of them working;

(c) the rate of rent and the total amount collected so far;

(d) the number of employees allotted to the scheme;

(e) whether their salaries are fixed and their services regularised; and

(f) if not, the reasons therefor?

A.—

(a) 25.

(b) 16.
Written Answers to Questions. 27th June, 1977.
(Unstarred).

(c) The rate of rent is Rs. 30 per meter hour. Total amount collected so far is Rs. 5,15,280-00.
(d) 25.
(e) Yes, Sir.
(f) Does not arise.

Seminar on Dryland Farming at Kuldurki on 15-11-1975.

32—

8175 Q.—Sri M. Narayan Reddy (Bhodan);—Will the Minister for Agriculture be pleased to state:

(a) whether there was any Seminar on dryland farming on 15th November, 1975 convened by the local M.L.A. in Kuldurki village in Bodhan taluk in Nizamabad district to consider the problems faced by the people of border areas and river side villages and if so, the names of officials and non-officials who participated in the seminar;

(b) the main issues discussed and the decisions taken in the above seminar for the development of the area;

(c) whether an Area Development Committee has been constituted with the Secretary, Zilla Parishad, Nizamabad as the convenor to the Committee; and

(d) the follow up action taken by different departments whose representatives have participated in the seminar?

A.—

(a) It was reported that a seminar on dryland farming was organised by the village Sarpanch Kuldurki on 15th November, 1976 in connection with the visit of the Chairman, Telangana Regional Development Board. As the proceedings of the seminar have not been recorded the information regarding the names of officials and non-official participated in the seminar is not available.

(b) Provision of concrete road bus and hospital facilities besides electrification of the villages namely Kandgoan, Siddapur, Biknali and Kopparga that are situated 3 miles away from Kuldurki village.

(c) No such report has been received.

(d) The Secretary, Zilla Parishad, Nizamabad has taken up the matter with the respective departments as a follow up.

Immunisation Programme In Andhra Pradesh.

33—

9200 B.—Sri P.V. Ramana;—Will the Minister for Health and Medical be pleased to state:
(a) whether the Government have taken up the programme of immunisation in Andhra Pradesh in the year 1970;

(b) if so, the number of children immunised against diptheria, whooping cough and tetanus in each district up to now; and

(c) the number of cases of Polio, Diphtheria reported from 1970 to 1976?

A.—

(a) The immunisation programme was started from 1969-70 under State Plan Scheme for D.P.T. from May, 1970 the programme was taken up by Government of India under Family Planning for D.P.T. and T.T. The Polio Immunisation was taken up under State Plan Scheme.

(b) The information is indicated hereunder:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Years</th>
<th>Achievement</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>DPT</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1969-70</td>
<td>1,80,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1970-71</td>
<td>1,02,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1971-72</td>
<td>2,24,068</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1972-73</td>
<td>2,12,000 (Due to inadequate supply of vaccines of Government of India)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1973-74</td>
<td>3,11,027</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1974-75</td>
<td>1,75,907</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1975-76</td>
<td>3,36,078</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1976-77</td>
<td>2,32,228 (Up to November, 1976)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>D.T.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1974-75</td>
<td>19,919 This programme was started from November, 1974.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1975-76</td>
<td>1,96,631</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1976-77</td>
<td>1,36,393</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>T.T.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1970-71</td>
<td>53,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1971-72</td>
<td>57,196</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1972-73</td>
<td>40,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1973-74</td>
<td>76,714</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1974-75</td>
<td>52,071</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1975-76</td>
<td>1,49,724</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1976-77</td>
<td>64,043 (Up to November, 1976 supplies in adequate in 1976-77)</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
### Written Answers to Questions.

(27th June, 1977)

#### Polio

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Year</th>
<th>Cases</th>
<th>Deaths</th>
<th>Nil</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1969-70</td>
<td>..</td>
<td>..</td>
<td>Nil.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1970-71</td>
<td>..</td>
<td>..</td>
<td>Nil.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1971-72</td>
<td>..</td>
<td>1,74,185</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1972-73</td>
<td>..</td>
<td>80,000</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1973-74</td>
<td>..</td>
<td>88,000</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1974-75</td>
<td>..</td>
<td>83,000</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1975-76</td>
<td>..</td>
<td>1,46,970</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1976-77</td>
<td>..</td>
<td>1,85,298</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

(up to November, 1976)

(c) The cases and deaths due to diphtheria and poliomyelites reported since 1970 onwards are as follows:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Year</th>
<th>Diptheria Cases</th>
<th>Deaths</th>
<th>Paralytic Cases</th>
<th>Deaths</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1970</td>
<td>1,840</td>
<td>137</td>
<td>7,532</td>
<td>13</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1971</td>
<td>1,540</td>
<td>87</td>
<td>3,722</td>
<td>29</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1972</td>
<td>2,291</td>
<td>87</td>
<td>906</td>
<td>21</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1973</td>
<td>1,855</td>
<td>61</td>
<td>625</td>
<td>23</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1974</td>
<td>1,619</td>
<td>72</td>
<td>1,136</td>
<td>42</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1975</td>
<td>1,517</td>
<td>78</td>
<td>1,056</td>
<td>41</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1976</td>
<td>1,130</td>
<td>55</td>
<td>1,021</td>
<td>17</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

---

34—

6707 Q.— Sri S. Venkata Rao (Gopalapuram):— Will the Minister for Medium Irrigation be pleased to state:

(a) whether any scheme of flood control is under consideration of the Government for Bayaneru in Polavaram taluk of West Godavari district;

(b) if so, the expenditure to be incurred therefor;

(c) the extent of additional area to be irrigated under the said scheme; and

(d) when the Government will taking the construction work of the same?

A.— (a) No, Sir.
(b) (c) and (d) Do not arise.
27th June, 1977.

Written Answers to Questions.
(Unstarred).

Sale of Government Land in Guntur.

35—

9181 Q.— Sri Nissankara Rao Venkataramnam: Will the Minister for Revenue be pleased to state;

(a) whether Mr. Salauddin, Proprietor, Amusement Park, Guntur purchased the Government site of Ac. 1-00 and constructed a four star hotel, in Raja's Garden, Guntur without permission or assignment from Government;

(b) whether the same site was proposed for construction of Super Bazar;

(c) whether the police department also asked for the same site for construction of Central Police Stations;

(d) the action taken against Mr. Salauddin;

(e) whether the Guntur Municipality approved building plans; and

(f) if so, why and how the plans were approved?

A.—

(a) Sri Salauddin is an encroacher in Government land in T.S.No. 1300 (new) of Guntur town to the extent of 1482 square yards.

(b) Yes, Sir.

(c) No, Sir.

(d) Sri Salauddin has filed a suit in O.S.No. 2232/74 on the file of District Munisipal Court, Guntur and has obtained an injunction order from the Court. The suit is still pending.

(e) Yes, Sir.

(f) The Municipality has contended that the building plans for construction were approved with reference to the rule position and that they are not in any way concerned with the ownership of the land.

Issue of Pattas for the Government Lands in Project Area.

36—

9229 Q.—Sri B, Rama Sarma:—Will the Minister for Revenue be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the Government have issued necessary instructions to the Officials in the year 1976-77 to issue pattas for the Government lands in project area;
Written Answers to Questions. 27th June, '977.
(Unstarred).

(b) the number of royts to whom pattas have been issued for the Government lands under their possession being cultivated as waste lands in Huzur Nagar and Miryalagudem taluks under Nagarjuna Sagar project area and in Devarakonda taluk under Dindi Project Pendipakala and Bhumapalli Project areas, in Nalgonda district as per those instructions; and

(c) whether it is a fact that landlords are in possession of the Government lands in those areas?

A.—

(a) In G.O.Ms. No. 626' Revenue (V), dated 9th June, 1976 orders were issued for assignment of lands under Dindi Project and similar instructions were issued for assignment of land under the Nagarjuna Sagar Project in G.O.Ms No. 1362' Revenue, dated 17th December, 1971.

(b) A statement showing the extent assigned and the number of beneficiaries, under Nagarjuna Sagar project and Dindi Project is furnished in the Annexure.

(c) No, Sir.

STATEMENT SHOWING THE ROYTS, EXTENT ASSIGNED AND THE NUMBER OF BENEFICIARIES UNDER NAGARJUNASAGAR PROJECT AND DINDI PROJECT

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Name of the taluk</th>
<th>Extent assigned</th>
<th>Number of beneficiaries</th>
<th>Name of the Project</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Ac. Cts.</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(1) (2) (3) (4)</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1. Huzurnagar</td>
<td>12,157.36</td>
<td>10,242</td>
<td>Nagarjuna Sagar Project</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2. Miryalguda</td>
<td>11,890.03</td>
<td>6241</td>
<td>Do.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3. Deverkonda</td>
<td>762.18</td>
<td>410</td>
<td>Dindi Project</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Repairs to the Drinking Water Tank in Anantavaram Village.

8270 Q.—Sri Areti Kotaiah:—Will the Minister for Panchayati Raj be pleased to state:

(a) the amount allotted for the repair of drinking water tank of the Harijans of Anantavaram village in Ongole Panchayati Samithi of Prakasam district: and

(b) whether sufficient quantity of drinking water is available to them?
27th June, 1977.

A.—

(a) An amount of Rs. 3,615 is allotted for the repairs to the drinking water tank of the Harijans of Anantavaram village in Ongole Panchayathi Samithi of Prakasam district.

(b) No, Sir. The drinking water tank is a rainfed one and hence the water in the tank is not sufficient to the villagers for the whole year. However, the District Collector, Prakasam has been requested to accommodate the work relating to the widening of the tank from whatever funds are available with him.

Sanction of Pipe line under Six Point Formula at Rettapalli in Kota Panchayat Samithi

38—

8080 Q.—Sri Nallapareddi Sreenivasulu Reddi:—Will the Minister for Panchayati Raj be pleased to state:

(a) whether pipe line has been sanctioned under Six Point Formula to irrigate the lands of Arundhateswara of Rettapalli in Kota Panchayat Samithi of Nellore district;

(b) whether the work has been completed and if not, the reasons therefor; and

(c) when will the work of laying the pipe line be completed?

A.—

(a) Yes, Sir.

(b) The work could not be completed for want of adequate funds.

(c) The work in question has already been commenced and it will be completed in due course.

Bore Wells and Drinking Water Wells in the Villages

39—

9999 Q.—Sri M. Nagi Reddi:—Will the Minister for Panchayati Raj be pleased to state:

(a) the District-wise number of bore-wells for drinking water sunk during 1975-76 and 1976-77; and

(b) the year by which all the villages in our State will be provided with drinking water facilities?

A.—

(a) Sir. The particulars are furnished below:

(b) There are approximately 15,000 villages yet to be provided with drinking water facilities. It is reported by the Chief Engineer, (Panchayati Raj) that these villages are expected to be covered by the end of 1981-82.
## Written Answers to Questions.
(27th June, '977, 49

(49

### Unstarred.

**STATEMENT SHOWING THE DISTRICT-WISE PARTICULARS**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Sl. No.</th>
<th>Name of the District</th>
<th>Successful bore wells sunk during 1975-76</th>
<th>Successful bore wells sunk during 1976-77 till (31-10-1976)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>Srikakulam</td>
<td>62</td>
<td>28</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2</td>
<td>Visakhapatnam</td>
<td>259</td>
<td>102</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3</td>
<td>East Godavari</td>
<td>130</td>
<td>34</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4</td>
<td>West Godavari</td>
<td>249</td>
<td>71</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5</td>
<td>Krishna</td>
<td>84</td>
<td>25</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6</td>
<td>Guntur</td>
<td>184</td>
<td>67</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>7</td>
<td>Ongole</td>
<td>129</td>
<td>73</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>8</td>
<td>Nellore</td>
<td>249</td>
<td>71</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>9</td>
<td>Cuddapah</td>
<td>325</td>
<td>177</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>10</td>
<td>Kurnool</td>
<td>211</td>
<td>108</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>11</td>
<td>Anantapur</td>
<td>269</td>
<td>133</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>12</td>
<td>Chittoor</td>
<td>426</td>
<td>250</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>13</td>
<td>Hyderabad</td>
<td>249</td>
<td>105</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>14</td>
<td>Medak</td>
<td>83</td>
<td>72</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>15</td>
<td>Nalgonda</td>
<td>272</td>
<td>66</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>16</td>
<td>Mahbubnagar</td>
<td>376</td>
<td>138</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>17</td>
<td>Warangal</td>
<td>177</td>
<td>27</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>18</td>
<td>Khammam</td>
<td>186</td>
<td>63</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>19</td>
<td>Karimnagar</td>
<td>156</td>
<td>24</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>20</td>
<td>Nizamabad</td>
<td>36</td>
<td>7</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>21</td>
<td>Adilabad</td>
<td>115</td>
<td>7</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Total** | 3,981                    | 1,577                      |

**Milk Booths given on Commission Sales in Guntur**

9020 Q.—Sri Vissankara Rao Venkataratnam:—Will the Minister for Power be pleased to state:

103—7
50  27th June, 1977.  Written Answers to Questions—(Unstarred.)

(a) the number of milk booths given on commission sales in Guntur town;

(b) whether booth No. 13 is given to Sri Addanki Venkaiah of Jaggaiahpet, benami for R. Koteswara Rao, sales-man of Guntur Depot;

(c) whether Sri R. Koteswara Rao is the brother-in-law and nephew of the present General Manager Sri V. Narayan Rao; and

(d) the number of persons applied for the same booth prior to the application of Sri A. Venkaiah?

A.—(a) Two only.

(b) No, Sir. The said booth was allotted to one Sri Addanki Sangaiah, of Guntur. He has sought for permission to keep Sri R. Koteswara Rao as salesman at the booth on his behalf due to his ill-health. Such requests are being entertained as per clause 31 of the agreement.

(c) No, Sir.

(d) No one has applied for booth No. 13 prior to Sri Addanki Sangaiah.

Supply of Power to the Villages having Population of 500 to 1,000

41—

9504 Q.—Sarvasri Vanka Satyanarayana and M. Nagi Reddy:—Will the Minister for Power be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government has prepared a plan to supply power to the villages having a population of 500 to 1,000; and

(b) if so, the details of the said Plan?

A.—(a) Perspective plan for 100% electrification of villages having a population of 500 and above and below 500 has been prepared at the instance of Central Electricity Authority, New Delhi.

(b) There were 7,048 villages, each having a population of 500 and above yet to be electrified by 31 March, 1976. During 1976-79 i.e., in the last three years of the Fifth Five-year Plan, it is expected that 4,000 villages out of 7,048 villages would be electrified in Sixth period. The balance of 2,548 villages are proposed for electrification during Sixth Five-year Plan at a cost of Rs. 27 crores considering the availability of provision for Rural Electrification in Fifth Plan.
Written Answers to Questions. 27th June, 1977.
[Unstarred.]

Black-topping of 26 miles road from Madakasira to Penukonda

42—

9609 Q.—Sri M. Yellappa:—Will the Minister for Public Works Department be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government contemplate black-topping a distance of 26 miles road and construction of a causeway across river Pennar on road from Madakasira to Penukonda of Anantapur district;

(b) whether estimates are prepared; and if so, for what amount; and

(c) whether the tenders have been called for?

A.—(a) and (b) The estimate for improvements, including blacktopping of the road from Penukonda to Madakasira measuring 38Kms for Rs. 81.39 lakhs is under scrutiny by the Chief Engineer (Roads and Buildings). Preliminary proposals for construction of a high level bridge in KG 21/0 of Penukonda, Madakasira road are awaited from field officers.

(c) Does not arise in view of reply to clauses (a) and (b) above.

Construction of Building for Youth Clubs in Nellore District

43—

9483 Q.—Sri Nallapareddi Sreenivasul Reddy:—Will the Minister for Tribal Welfare and Technical Education be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Director of Youth Services (Andhra Pradesh) has received any representation from the M.L.A., Gadur in 1976-77 to construct buildings for Youth Clubs in Nellore district;

(b) what are the places suggested in these representations for construction of buildings for Youth Clubs; and

(c) when will the building grants be sanctioned to the said Youth Clubs?

A.—(a) Yes, Sir.

(b) (1) Kota.

(2) Vanjivaka.

(3) Chittedu.

(4) Vallipedu.

(5) Chittanur, and

(9) Aravapalem.
(c) The matter is pending with the Collector, Nellore. However, a sum of Rs. 16,000 has been sanctioned by the Director of Youth Services for construction of Community Centres-Cum-Youth Clubs buildings in the following 3 villages:

(1) Bashenipalli in Udayagiri Taluk.
(2) Vakadu in Gadur Taluk.
(3) Bhimavaram in Venkatagiri Taluk.

Accumulation of Handloom Cloth in Certain Villages of Repalle Taluk.

44—

9184 Q.—Sarasvati Vanka Satyanarayana and M. Nagi Reddy.—Will the Minister for Handlooms and Textiles be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the stocks of handloom cloth worth nearly 2 lakhs of rupees have been accumulated in the houses of handlooms weavers in the villages of Gudavalli, Kankala, Rajolu, Nadimpalli and other neighbouring villages in Repalle taluk, Guntur district; and

(b) if so, the steps being taken by the Government for the disposal of those stocks?

A—(a) Yes, Sir.

(b) Generally the Apex Weavers Co-operative Society in the State would procure the Goods from its members societies and arrange for their market through its sale outlets. Accordingly the Andhra Pradesh State Handloom weavers Co-operative Society Limited, Hyderabad procured cloth valued at Rs. 12.23 lakhs up to the end of December, 1976 from Weavers Co-operative Societies of Repalle taluk. Stocks worth of Rs. 3.95 lakhs were procured from the Weavers Co-operative Society of Repalle taluk in the month of December, 1976 only under the Cyclone relief measures.

15% rebate was allowed on the sale of Handloom cloth on the eve of Christmas and Pongal to clear the stocks.

Modernization of Anakapalli Sugar Factory

45—

9280 Q.—Sri P. V. Ramana.—Will the Minister for Sugar and Backward Classes be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the Government decided to modernize the Anakapalli Sugar Factory;

(b) if so, present crushing capacity of the Factory;

(c) what will be the increased crushing capacity of the factory;

re: Arrest of Sri M. Rajab Ali, M.L.A. and others

(d) the expected expenditure, and
(e) how it will be met?

A.—
(a) Yes, Sir.
(b) 1000 T.C.D.
(c) 1300 T.C.D.
(d) Rs. 218-00 lakhs
(e) Loan Rs. 142-00 lakhs
Share capital Rs. 76-00 lakhs

Total Rs. 218-02 lakhs

POINT OF INFORMATION


Mr. Speaker:— I have not received information.

Mr. Speaker:— Chief Minister will reply to-morrow.

Mr. Speaker:— Let us see later.

Mr. Speaker:— Whatever it is, that question cannot be raised on the floor of the House.

Smt. J. Eswari Bai:—Why?

Mr. Speaker:— There is no question of ‘why’? If you have got anything you can make a representation in my chamber. That is my privilege and I have done it.
27th June, 1977.

Matters under Rule 329:
re: Mosquito menace in the twin cities.

Mr. Speaker:—There is nothing like 'immediate', as soon as possible. I will look into it.

When the House is in session...Otherwise they may delay for 2 or 3 days.

Mr. Speaker:—I will look into it, I will tell you tomorrow.

MATTERS UNDER RULE 329
re: Mosquito menace in the twin cities.

Mr. Speaker:—As far as I am concerned, this matter is now of less concern. I hope that the situation is improving. I know that the Municipal Corporation of Hyderabad has taken some concrete measures for eradication of this menace and this has yielded favourable results. In fact, the incidence of Malaria in the twin cities has declined by about 20 per cent in 1976 when compared to 1975.

(2) The mosquito problem in the twin cities is mainly due to:

1. Wet cultivation in about 10,000 acres of land in the twin cities;

2. The private dairies; and

3. The persistant presence of water hyacinth in the Hussain Sagar lake.

Unless the above problems are effectively tackling, the mosquito problem will be a recurring feature.

re: Mosquito menace in the twin cities.

(3) The Government are considering prohibition of wet cultivation in the cities of Hyderabad and Secunderabad and for this purpose, necessary amendments to Hyderabad Municipal Corporation Act, 1955 (Hyderabad Act II of 1956) are under contemplation. The Municipal Corporation of Hyderabad is also proposing to shift all the private dairies in the cities of Hyderabad and Secunderabad after acquiring suitable land outside the city limits duly providing necessary infrastructure facilities and constructing sheds. The selection of site is not yet finalised and this project will be jointly taken up by the Municipal Corporation of Hyderabad, the Hyderabad Urban Development Authority and the Andhra Pradesh Dairy Development Corporation.

(4) The Government also transferred the control on the Hussain Sagar lake from the Public Health and Municipal Engineering Department to the Special Officer, Municipal Corporation of Hyderabad for effectively checking the growth of water Hyacinth. The Municipal Corporation of Hyderabad have plans for regular removal of Hyacinth and also for arresting further pollution of water in the lake.

(5) Apart from these measures, focal spray is being carried out wherever cases of Malaria are detected. During the months of March and April, 1977 five rounds of malathion fogging with 95 per cent technical grade as a special measure in the mosquito menace areas has been carried out on the breeding sources and mosquito resting places. The Regional Director, Regional Co-ordinating Organisation National Malaria Eradication Programme Unit, Hyderabad conducted pre-fogging and post-fogging studies on the densities of mosquitoes and it disclosed that post-fogging densities have come down to a great extent.

(6) The Mosquito problem has tackled through biological control measures like releasing of gambusia and guppy fishes in wells, cisterns, over-head tanks, pools, ponds etc. According to the statistics, there has been a 0.4 per cent decline in the positive rate compared to 1976.

(7) The Municipal Corporation of Hyderabad has established coctimalaria depots in the slum areas and special staff has been appointed for giving presumptive treatment for malaria fever cases. Malaria Larvicidal Oil, is freely supplied to the public. It has also chalked out programme for eradicating the public on mosquito control. Thus all possible efforts are being made to tackle this menace.
27th June, 1977.

Matters under Rule 329: re: Demand for declaration of Urdu as second official language.

For the satisfaction of the Hon. Member I will go round the city and take necessary action and see that all the meals which I had just now read out will be implemented.

re: Demand for declaration of Urdu as Second Official Language.

Demand for declaration of Urdu as second official language

Sri M.V. Krishna Rao:—Sir, some facilities for the use of Urdu as are provided in G.O.Ms. No. 1545, G.A. (Ser. A) Department dated 9-11-1962 and G.O.Ms. No. 892, Home (Courts A) Department dated 20-4-1965 be notified under Section 7 of the Official Language Act. The two notifications cover the following:

1. As a regional language for purposes of direct recruitment to certain services e.g. Secretariat, Ministerial and Judicial Services.

2. As one of the languages for the purpose of second language tests for Gazetted and Non-Gazetted Services.

3. As a regional language, Urdu shall be accepted as qualification for recruitment to Ministerial and Judicial Ministerial Services in all 9 Districts of Telangana as also in Guntur Kurnool and Cudapah districts.

4. Where a test in Telugu is an additional qualification for promotion to any post, a Urdu knowing employee who has not been passed the Telugu test may be considered for promotion, if otherwise eligible subject to the Telugu test being passed within a specified period.

5. Replies to Urdu petitions shall be sent in Urdu wherever practicable.
6. In Districts or areas where Urdu speaking people constitute 15% of the population important laws, rules and regulations and notifications shall be issued in Urdu language.

7. In places where it is read and spoken by a large number of people sign boards shall be exhibited in Urdu also.

8. Instruction shall be provided in Urdu in elementary and primary schools where there is a minimum of 10 pupils for a class or 30 pupils for school and in secondary school where there is a minimum strength of 45 pupils for classes VI to VIII or VII to IX.

9. Urdu shall also be used as a language of the Courts subordinate in the High Court of Andhra Pradesh for purposes of Civil code and criminal procedure code in the following Districts:

1. Anantapur
2. Cuddapah
3. Kurnool
4. Adilabad
5. Hyderabad
6. Karimnagar
7. Khammam
8. Mahaboobnagar
9. Medak
10. Raichur
11. Nalgonda
12. Warangal


Matters under Rule 329: Demand for declaration of Urdu as second official language

10-30 a.m.
Matter under Rule 329

27th June, 1977.

re: Demand for declaration of Urdu as second official language

Lt. Col. K.N. Kapoor

Office of the District Magistrate

Subject: Matter under Rule 329

The District Magistrate, 

To,

The District Magistrate,

Re: Demand for declaration of Urdu as second official language

Shri Mustafa Ahmed (Assistant Collector),

Subject: Matter under Rule 329

The District Magistrate, 

To,

The District Magistrate,

Re: Demand for declaration of Urdu as second official language

Shri Mustafa Ahmed (Assistant Collector),
Non-declaration of the results of Degree final examination by Sri S. V. University.

Matter under Rule 329:

60 27th June, 1977.

The declaration of results of Degree final examination by Sri S. V. University has not been made. The rules require the declaration to be made within a certain period after the examination. This has not been done, causing inconvenience to the students. The matter is being taken up for necessary action.
CALLING ATTENTION TO MATTERS OF URGENT PUBLIC IMPORTANCE

re: Scarcity of drinking water in Rapur Taluk, Nellore Dist.

27th June, 1977

(Sir),

Minister for Panchayati Raj: Sri L. Lakshmana Das: Sir,

According to the report received from the Collector, Nellore out of the 261 hand pumps fixed to bore wells for supply of drinking water in Rapur Taluk of Nellore district, 169 hand pumps are in working condition, and the remaining 92 hand pumps require repairs.

The Chief Engineer (Panchayati Raj) has informed that he has already issued instructions to the concerned departmental officials for immediate repairs to the hand pumps, which have gone out of order. The repair work is under way. Instructions have also been given by the Chief Engineer (Panchayati Raj) to the concerned staff to intensify repairs and to see that all pumps are kept in working condition. The pump mechanics are to be kept at Samithi headquarters so that Sarpanches can intimate to them wherever repairs are required to the hand pumps. Whenever there are major repairs, the pick up vans will be sent to the places and they will be got repaired. The Government have also issued strict instructions to the Chief Engineer (Panchayati Raj) in this regard.

In connection with the proper maintenance of handpumps in this State, the UNICEF have so far supplied 900 Sholarpur conversion heads and 11 pick up vans for carrying out repairs. Recently, discussions were held with the UNICEF representatives and they were requested to supply the remaining items shown below and they have promised to accelerate the pace of supply:

1. 9,100 Conversion heads.
2. 500 Hand pumps.
3. 9 pick up vans.
4. 120 motor cycles.
5. 500 bicycles.

On the further receipt of items from UNICEF under the current understanding with them, basing on the requirements of Nellore District a suitable number of conversion heads and a pick up van will be given.

(Sir),

27th June, 1977

Calling attention to matters of Urgent Public Importance  

re. Scarcity of drinking water in Rapur Taluk, Nellore District

...
Calling attention to matters of Urgent Public Importance:
Non-availability of building for Z. P. Girls High School in Miryalaguda, Nalgonda Dist.


...
64  27th June, 1977.

Announcement:
Nomination of Members for Business Advisory Committee.

Speaker (Chairman) 
Mr. Speaker :- Under Rule 231 of the Rules of Procedure and Conduct of Business in the Andhra Pradesh Legislative Assembly, I nominate the following Members to be on the Business of Advisory Committee:

Speaker (Chairman)
Sri J. Vengal Rao,
Government Bills:

Sri P. Narsa Reddy,
Sri A. Veerappa,
Sri E. Ayyapu Reddy,
Sri V. Srikrishna,
Sri Omkar,
Smt. J. Eswaji Bai,
Sri N. Venkatratnam;
Sri Kaza Ramanatham,
Sri M. Narayana Reddy.

PAPERS LAID ON THE TABLE

Copy of Notification issued in G. O. Ms. No. 184, P. R. (SAM-I) Department dated 1-3-1977.

Sri L. Lakshman Das:—Sir, I beg to lay on the Table the copy of the Notification issued in G. O. Ms. No. 184, P. R. Sam- Department Dated 1-3-1977 published at pages 2-16 of Rules supplement to part-VII of Andhra Pradesh Gazette, dated 24-3-1977 with which certain Rules or amendment to Rules have been made as required under sub-section (2) of section 62 of the Andhra Pradesh Panchayats Samithis and Zilla Parishads Act, 1959.

Copy of Notification issued in G. O. Ms. No. 312 P. R. (SAM-I) Department, dated 11-4-1977.

Sri L. Lakshman Das:—Sir, I beg to lay on the Table a copy of the Notification issued in G.O. Ms. No. 312 P. R. (Sam-I) Department, dated 11-4-1977 published at pages 1-2 of Rules supplement to Part-VII of Andhra Pradesh Gazette dated 28-4-1977 with which certain rules have been made under sections 8 (i) (2) and 217 of the Andhra Pradesh Gram Panchayats Act, 1964 as required under sub-section (5) of section 217 of the Andhra Pradesh Gram Panchayats Act, 1974.

Mr. Speaker:—Papers laid.

GOVERNMENT BILLS

THE ANDHRA PRADESH (ANDHRA AREA) TOWN PLANNING (AMENDMENT) BILL, 1976.

Sri Challa Subbarayudu:—Sir, I beg to move for the continuance of the Andhra Pradesh (Andhra Area) Town Planning Amendment Bill, 1976.

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

"That leave be granted for the continuance of the Andhra Pradesh (Andhra Area) Town planning Amendment Bill, 1976.

The motion was adopted.


Sri Challa Subbarayudu:—Sir I beg to move for the Continuance of the Andhra Pradesh Municipalities (Third Amendment) Bill 1976, 103-9
Mr. Speaker:—Motion moved.

The question is:

"That leave be granted for the continuance of the Andhra Pradesh Municipalities (Third Amendment) Bill, 1976.

The motion was adopted.

ANNUAL FINANCIAL STATEMENT (BUDGET) FOR 1977-78.

(General Discussion)

Mr. Speaker:—There are two more speakers Mr. M. Narayana Reddy and Mr. Venka Satyanarayana. Mr. Narayana Reddy will take 15 minutes and Mr. Venka Satyanarayana will take 10 minutes. Thereafter, Mr. E. Ayyappu Reddy will wind up the debate. He will take one hour. Then Finance Minister will reply and he will take 1 hour. The House is likely to sit till 2:00 p.m. to dispose of daily business.

Sri M. Narayana Reddy (Bodhan):—Sir, I want to highlight some of the areas where some reconstruction and reorientation is necessary. I want to congratulate the Finance Minister because he could cross the barriers Rs. 700 crores without levying any new taxes and also allocating more than 380 crores of rupees, annual plan without any new taxes. It is a very significant achievement. When this Government took over first the plan allocation was Rs. 87 crores as against which we have now nearly Rs. 380 crores so also the budget revenue receipts from Rs. 455 crores in 1973-74 we have gone to Rs. 769 crores during this year, without any further taxation and there is likelihood of further mobilisation of more than Rs. crores.

We have got 3 taxes viz., Sales Tax, Revenue Tax and Excise Tax. This is indeed a very significant achievement. But at the same time, I would like to remind the hon. Finance Minister one or two important things. He has presented the Budget this year on 17th of this month without knowing the central direction on the Central Budget so also without anticipating the direction would be given by the Planning Commission. Therefore, he should not hesitate to recast and reorient the allocation either in the annual plan or in the Revenue Expenditure after fully realising the importance of the Central Budget and also directions that would be given by the Planning Commission. We have, as far as I could discern new trends under the Central Government which would be followed up by the Planning Commission during this year, are that there are more allocations, more emphasis and rightly so, on agriculture and allied occupations in the rural areas for the rural development, rural water supply schemes and for so many other things for the development of rural areas on an accelerated basis. He must have noticed how many crores of rupees were allocated on this sector in the Central Budget. If you look at the allocations that were made by us in this Budget, they appear to be very meagre and they are simply continuing these schemes and there is a definite need for allocating more funds on agriculture and its allied services and no rural water supply schemes. That is were I want to reconsider the whole thing.
I have also to compliment him for allocating more than Rs. 10 crores for the welfare of the weaker sections from Rs. 31 crores to Rs. 41 crores. It is a very good achievement and so also withdrawing commercial tax assessment. Giving free education for the girls up to Intermediate and for introducing the computer system for the preparation of budget also I have to compliment him. By this system, no Member can know the contents of the Budget. This is one of the improvements in compilation of the data and the streamlining of the budget formulation. He has allocated more funds for education also. Even I would say that the amount already made is not enough considering the fact that we are much below the All India level in primary education as well in literacy. Therefore, there is some more scope for this. At the same time, I would also draw his attention about the taxation structure in our State. This is very important and I hope you would consider this very seriously.

Our tax structure in the budget consists mainly of three items: viz., Commercial Taxes, State Excise and Land Revenue. Commercial Tax which is said to be about Rs. 70 crores as against Rs. 145 crores of the last year, that is Rs. 125 crores more, appears to be very good. If you take it in terms of per centage—how much commercial tax, and the total tax mobilisation in our state—it is very much less compared to the entire South India. In Madras, it is more than 65% of the total budget. We can mobilise commercial tax to the extent that is desirable and necessary in this state and we have more production on agriculture side compared to Tamil Nadu. In State Excise, we have reached more than Rs. 92 crores. We have reached an optimum level. But there is considerable scope in commercial tax either by way of plugging the loopholes, even by revising the laws as well as streamlining the administrative machinery. For this purpose, I would suggest, that the Finance Minister must appoint a High Power Committee to go into the tax structure in our State so that he may suggest the areas that would be tapped in order to widen the commercial taxes. I suggest that there is need for creation of rural employment fund as in West Bengal. The West Bengal Government has experimented it with great success. It should be emulated by us, in order to provide rural employment and for rural development.

Referring to the land revenue, you may kindly see that land revenue constitute more than 12% of our Budget which is the highest in the country. Sometimes, the Finance Department tried for the mobilisation of resources which are highest in the country not only highest but far away from the lowest. In Madras it is only 2 or 3 per cent and in some states it is 1.5% and not more than 7% except in Bihar. There is scope for increasing the commercial tax and there is no scope for increasing any land revenue. Therefore, I would suggest that there should be land revenue on an extent of 2½ hectares only—There is scope for abolition of land revenue on the holdings of less than 2½ hectares. I suggest to the Finance Minister to consider the proposition very seriously.
27th June, 1977.

Annual Financial Statement Budget for 1977-78.

General Discussion.

I come to the plan allocation. You will kindly see, out of Rs. 380 crores, he has revised Rs. 15 crores upwards in the plan allocation after he had discussions with the last Planning Commission. This Rs. 15 crores may be held up for reorientation and recasting for some time.

He has again discussions with the new Finance Minister and with the new Finance Secretary. On power alone, out of Rs. 380 crores, Rs. 145 crores seems to be allocated and this amount has to be spent in a single year and that is more than Rs. 41 crores of last year. Whether Rs. 145 crores would be fruitfully spent this year on power generation, is to be seen and it is to be scrutinised by the Finance Minister. But I have my own doubt. Because Rs. 845 crores minus Rs. 7 crores; Rs. 138 crores have been allocated on power generation alone. Rs. 7 crores for rural electrification i.e., for the electrification of 1,750 and odd villages and for 27,000 pump sets. This Rs. 138 crores have to be spent only on power generation which will improve all of a sudden without corresponding improvement in the lines and distribution. A time will come very soon, after an year, you will have lot of generation without proper lines and distribution. Therefore, the gap should not be more than 2/3rd and 1/3rd, 1/3rd must be on distribution for rural electrification and 1/3rd must be only on generation.

Out of Rs. 145 crores, you have given Rs. 113 crores to the Electricity Board which should spend on various generation schemes; while Rs. 32 crores are going to be spent on various projects by the Government. This a matter which requires very serious attention by the Finance Minister so that there should not be any loop side development in the power generation and power distribution. An amount of Rs. 3.1 crores is given for pump sets in Andhra Pradesh where as Rs. 7 crores is given in Tamil Nadu. I am congratulating the Tamil Nadu Government for going out of the way and encouraging the farmers by providing pumpsets. We have provided 27,000 pump sets and even for this, we are relying more on Rural Electrification Corporation and also on Six Point Plan funds: and not on our own. Hardly out of 1,750 villages, only 300 villages are going to be electrified by the APSEB with these funds. While the remaining 1400 and odd would come under R.E.C. and Six Point Plan funds. May I suggest that at least the remaining 11,975 villages may be electrified in the next 3 or 4 years. Therefore, we must improve the villages by giving electricity. This year we have fixed a target that for 25,000 to 75,000 to 75,000 pump sets electricity should be supplied. To attain Tamil Nadu standard it would take 16 years. Therefore, we are bound to increase. I once again suggest that electrification of villages and also giving power to pump sets must be done only in backward creas where the surface flow of water is not available. This should be confined to Rayalaseema and Telangana Area in such districts and blocks where surface water is not available. Otherwise, we would be flowing all the funds in such areas where the surplus water is available. Therefore, the Finance Minister must give a directive to the Electricity Board that the electrification of rural villages as well as pump sets in giving power, must be confined to those areas, in
this connection, I would suggest the Finance Minister to kindly examine the Electricity Board last year generated power. It was 4,824 Million KW as against that the power sold by them was 3,437 million KW. If you minus this last figure from the first, there is a loss of 387 million KW of power i.e., 1/3. I think, it might be misprinted. If it is not, it is a serious matter. There cannot be so much loss of power not being sold. This is to be examined. It is mentioned in a Note on Economic Trends.

With regard to the major irrigation, you will kindly see that Rs. 1,11 crores are given for major irrigation. How it is for major irrigation? It is only on 2 or 3 item because in the allocation head, minor, medium and major, was not particularly split except minor but Major and Medium were clubbed. Therefore, I would not be able to find that there is more allocation on Major Irrigation. For instance, Rs. 24 crores more on Nagarjunsagar and Rs. 2 crores more on Pochampad Project. Compared with last year allocation, Rs. 2 crores on Pochampad Project is far less because Pochampad is a project where the benefits can be reaped while the projection is under construction. Therefore, there is every need for further allocation of Rs. 2 or Rs. 3 crore. But at the same time I may say that while it may be necessary to continue these projects and allocate more funds, it is not absolutely necessary to allocate so many funds in a single year because in the annual plan we must see what is the benefit that is going to be derived by the peasants in the rural areas, when you are spending so many funds within the year. We must see that when we are spending Rs. 13 crores on major irrigation how much advantage is going to be derived by the peasantry within that financial year. The hon. Finance Minister may be able to enlighten us on this aspect; otherwise some amount from that may be allocated to minor irrigation or lift irrigation.

With regard to revenue expenditure, you will kindly notice how the expenditure is mounting up. In the Central budget Rs. 150 crores have been fixed for administrative expenditure. It is a good target. Since our deficit is Rs 56 crores, there is need for fixing a target and reducing the administrative expenditure. From the Chief Secretary to a peon in the Secretariat only (not Ministers and others included) the expenditure on administration in 1975-76 was Rs. 1,98 crores. In just two years it has increased to Rs. 4.40 crores. an increase of Rs. 2.42 crores. That way, several other departments are there. There is need to cut this expenditure. Otherwise, though there may be more resources, unless the fruitless expenditure is not reduced, this year we may not be able to take up so many programmes for weaker sections, etc.

I have seen many heads where there is a difference of crores of rupees between the original budget estimate and the revised estimate. What does it indicate? It indicates that there was no proper anticipation or estimate.

Under Welfare of weaker section schemes and under health and medical head, crores of rupees were allowed to be lapsed. They could not be spent. These two phenomena are to be avoided.
In our State, we have noticed another thing. Whatever you may allocate, the whole amount is spent or most of it is spent in the months of February and March—50% in March. When 50% is to be spent in March, hardly 25% of the benefit you may get out it. Therefore, the expenditure must be phased in 12 months in such a way that there is proportionately uniform expenditure in all the months.

I have examined the small scale industry aspect on which a lot of emphasis is laid by the Centre. There is a meagre allocation for it.

About the Housing, it is minus, except Police Housing Corporation where Rs. 25 lakhs are given—not a pie is given extra. The hon. Finance Minister may consider this, because I have found out that among all the States we are the lowest in the country-second position from the bottom in the list. Atleast Rs. 4 to 5 crores are to be allocated for Housing.

Under Animal Husbandry and Agriculture, there are several beneficial schemes sponsored by the Central Government where 50 to 75% of subsidy is given. Such schemes are pending e.g. I.C.D.P., for allocation of funds. On the revenue side of agriculture we see Rs. 3 to 4 crores but on the plan side it is only Rs.15 to 6 crores. So, there is need for recasting the whole thing in view of the Central budget, the new Plan and so many other things. Having presented a good budget in the sense that no new taxes are levied and resources have been planned, if the hon. Finance Minister recasts the whole allocations it would be more purposeful and it will be result-oriented this year. This has to be done.

We have reduced sales tax on cars-Ambassador, Fiat etc. It is all right. But we have not yet reduced sales tax on tractors, tractor tyres, agricultural equipment, pump sets etc. There is a definite and urgent need to reduce sales tax to 1% as Punjab and other Governments have done. And only a kind of encouragement like that has helped the taking place of the green revolution there. There are so many other items on which sales tax has to be reduced like, fertilizers, pesticides etc., so that production which was less last year can be increased this year. In Agricultural production we are at a low level whereas industrial production has gone much. Therefore we must see that agricultural production increases this year.

Finally, there is need for recasting the budget and I hope the hon. Finance Minister will not hesitate to recast the budget.

Thank you, Sir.
Annual Financial Statement Budget
27th June, 1977
General Discussion.

...

General Discussion.

27th June, 1977.
Annual Financial Statement (Budget) 27th June, 1977, for 1977-78.
(General Discussion)

Sri E., Ayyapu Reddy:—Let Mr. Satyam confine himself to his party because he is the biggest ally of the Congress. Let him not dictate to others.
Annual Financial Statement (Budget) for 1977-78.

27th June, 1977.

(General Discussion.)
Annual Financial Statement (Budget) 27th June, 1977-

for 1977-78.

(General Discussion.)

Sri A. Sreeramulu:—Sir, tomorrow we are taking up several important Demands. Till now note on Demands is not given to us. Last time when we raised the issue, it was promised on behalf of the Treasury Benches that they would be given at least two days in advance. These are the Demands for which notes have not been received so far:

District Administration, Land Revenue, Stamps and Registration, Commercial Taxes, Endowments, etc.

Sri C.V.K. Rao:—Apart from the policy statements, Government has promised to give us a performance budget. They have not done it. What has all had happened that kind of report gives us some sort of an assessment of the things. It is better that they give now. You have got to order them that while they give us a copy of the policy statement, along with it they give also the performance budget.

(Pause)

Sri A. Sreeramulu:—Are we getting them, or does the Government not want us not to participate tomorrow?

Sri P. Ranga Reddy:—I will see that they are circulated today.

(Mr. Speaker in the Chair)

Sri E.Ayyappu Reddy:—Mr. Speaker, Sir, This is the last Budget for this Assembly. Five years ago, I had the privilege of being returned unopposed to this House on the slogan of ‘Garibi Hatao’ initiated by Smt. Indira Gandhi. I came by this House with a new zeal and new hope which was shared by many of my colleagues who are now sitting on the other side. A great social and economic change and evolution was expected. The 25th amendment to the Constitution which introduced Article 31 C, gave the firm impression that legislation to bridge the gap between the rich and the poor was imminent. In May 1972, the then P.V. Narasimha Rao Ministry issued two Ordinances prohibiting alienation of agricultural lands and also the vacant lands. This naturally created an impression that the previous lethargy in the implementation of land reforms should be given up. Two Committees were set up by the Congress Working Committee. One was to go into the ceiling on urban property and the other was with regard to ceiling
on agricultural lands. Of these two, the Committee on urban ceiling did not come to any conclusion. It practically disappeared into nothingness and it was later on just about a year ago that an Act called the Urban Ceiling on Vacant Lands was introduced in Parliament. This is but a shadow of what was originally contemplated. As all of us know, vacant lands form a very insignificant part of the urban property.

With regard to the Land Reforms Act for which great credit is being taken and for which my learned friend, Mr. Vakula Satyanarayana seems to have developed a new zeal just now, I will make my submissions later on.

It will be necessary to recapitulate as to what has happened in June 1972. The first Budget was introduced by Sri A. Bhetha Wara Rao, the then Finance minister. I had an occasion to speak on the budget. Of course, it may be necessary for me to compare and contrast the figures of that budget with the present budget so that we can take an analytical and objective view of our assessment. Suffice for the present to say that speaking on that budget I pleaded for the four things. First I pleaded that massive steps must be taken for eradication of unemployment. Secondly I pleaded for the nationalisation of sugar and cement industries. Third, I pleaded that the Green Land Guest House must be converted into a holiday home for the industrial labour. Fourthly, I pleaded that rural farm labour should also be provided holiday homes. Lastly, I also pleaded that Government servants with a standing of 10 years must earn a weeks’ holiday at Government expenses.

I find from the records that Sri T. Purushotham Rao took objection to my suggestion that the Green Land Guest House should be converted into a holiday home for industrial labour, on the plea that holiday homes are symptoms of a affluent society and that we are new in regard to that system. It is necessary for me to say that Sri Purushotham Rao was then in Opposition and now in Congress and he happens to be the Chairman of Markfed also.

I also find from records, that Mr. B. Ratna Sabhapathi took objection to my plea for nationalisation of sugar industry. His objection was that all public undertakings were cess pools of corruption and inefficiency, and that we should not add one more to them. Mr. Ratna Sabhapathi now happens to be the President or Chairman of the State Co-operative Central Land Mortgage Bank.

In August 1972, the present Land Reforms Act was introduced and it was before the Joint Select Committee. I also happened to be in the Committee. Sri P.V. Narasimha Rao and his group of persons consisting of me and others were accused by the landed proprietors that we are trying to under-mine their status, position and privilege.
Annual Financial statement Budget 27th June, 1977

for 1977-78.

General Discussion.

Subsequently, the Act came to be considered by this House and records reveal that the bitterest attack on this Bill came from Mr. Nallapa Reddi Srinivasul Reddy. He now happens to be in the Congress.

Mr. Speaker:—This is not the occasion, Mr. Srinivasul Reddy. You are an experienced parliamentarian. I expect you to conduct yourself in a dignified way. Unless the hon. member yields, no other member has a right to speak.

Sri B. Ayyapu Reddy:—With regard to Land Reforms Act I will deal later on. But it is true that most of us got into the trend of 'Garibi Hatao'. Soon we found that it was not going towards that destination. We later found that it was going to the destination of 'Democrady Aatao'. It is a fact that during the last decade, rich people have become richer and poor people became poorer. The percentage of persons who were below poverty line was 48 and subsequently now it is 66. It is a fact that many of the Congress people took life ease and comfort. I will include myself also under the category of Congressmen. Everything was concentrated in one single person and personality became the creed of the Congress. No elections were held to the Congress at the taluk, district and State level.

Sri T. Purushotham Rao:—One clarification, Sir.

Mr Speaker:—I request you to resume your seat,

Sri B. Ayyapu Reddy:—I am merely narrating facts. Ad-hocism and nomination became perfectual. It is very well known the Chief Ministers were not elected but they were selected. The only freedom that was given to the members was to praise the selection or the selected Chief Minister. The Chief Ministers could also be removed.
Annual Financial Statement (Budget) for 1977-78.
(General Discussion.)

not by the party but by the supreme deity, the supreme power if it suited her convenience. If she so wished, though there was sufficient majority in the party, she could throw out any Chief Minister. In fact we cannot forget the case of Sri Antulay in Orissa which clearly laid down that loyalty of the party members was to the Prime Minister and not to the Chief Minister. Soon it was discovered that the entire power was being wielded by one supreme authority. It also became clear that there were some 'pujaris' in the temple of the supreme deity and these pujaris also became supremely powerful. It is needless for me to blame either the present Chief Minister or his Cabinet colleagues because they had to play their role and keep on surviving.

Then we had the occasion of receiving the great yuva Congress leader, Sanjay Gandhi. On two occasions we know what all had happened, how many days' hard work, and how much of Government machinery was utilised for the purpose of giving the huge collected audience the benefit of five minutes' speech. It is also well known that a big elephant was brought from Mysore solely for the purpose of garlanding him. On a modest estimate, the State Government must have spent Rs. 50 lakhs. If not the State Government, the persons who were in charge of its organisation must have spent Rs. 50 lakhs. You can estimate what it cost us in rupees, annas and pies and what it cost us in terms of the life of persons who were involved in lorry accidents. It is difficult to estimate what it cost in terms of self-respect and human dignity. Therefore this personality cult became the creed. Democracy began to be understood in a different sense and in a different language also.

During the recent Lok Sabha elections, Sri V.B. Raju, General Secretary of the Congress propounded a proposition that collective leadership is contradiction in terms. We do not know whether he has modified that Siddhanta or still keeps it in suspended animation. If that Siddhanta is still prevailing in the Congress there is every danger in future also. I hope the Congress people in the organisation with its great heritage will go back again to the old values. But then, what took place in Delhi had its impact also at the State level. As I said, personality cult became the order of the day and it was also found here in our State. The Chief Minister became the most powerful man. All power was concentrated in his hands and from him it was transmitted in fraction to his Cabinet Colleagues or to the party members and to the bureaucracy. We all know Sir that democracy took leave during all these 5 years from the local bodies. There was no election to the zilla parishads, to the
municipalities, to the panchayat samithis and to the gram panchayasts, and even to the cooperative societies. Powers were wielded by persons nominated to all important positions—from A to Z; from the State level to the village level.

Speaking on the Adjournment Motion, the Chief Minister was pleased to state that I and Sri S. Jaipal Reddy as ex-Congressmen will also be arrayed as accused. If we were to be treated as accused before the Bhargava Commission as Congressmen, I am not ashamed to say that we also share a portion of it. Our culpability was that we were silent during that Emergency.

Sri T. Purushotham Rao:—He was not at all silent.

Sri E. Ayyapu Reddy:—Many people know it. Mr. Purushotham Rao probably seems to have seems to have been affected because I referred to the proceedings of 1972. It was a misfortune that I read my speech just before yesterday. Kindly don’t get irritated. The Chief Minister was saying that as ex-congressmen I and Sri Jaipal Reddy were also responsible. I am prepared and I have got extenuating circumstances. People will certainly judge us as they will judge Mr. Vanka Satyanarayana and Mr. T. Purushotham Rao when we stand for elections for the next Assembly. But that apart, I have to bring to the notice of the Treasury Benches that the various foundation stones laid by the Chief Minister, various projects started and the annual day celebrations conducted would only show that the entire credit of these achievements was put to the credit of the Chief Minister and his Cabinet colleagues were not allowed to have even a portion of that glory. They say that we were also having a portion of the assets. If we had any say in the ownership of the assets, certainly we would also be accountable for the liabilities. But no such thing had happened. My main charge is that during the last four years we not only lost the battle of socialism but actually the Welfare State became a Police State and democracy was replaced by bureaucracy. This is my main charge.

With regard to land reforms, the less said the better. It is well known that the land reforms are not being implemented with sincerity. Because I happened to be a member of the Advisory Committee on Land Reforms in the Planning Commission at Delhi, I know the entire history of land reforms in India. The documents in the Planning Commission would reveal that from very beginning the influential section of the Congress Party have been resisting the implementation of the land reforms. 1962 Act is a mere eye-wash. Noting out of that Act. In fact it was hard put to defend the provisions of that Act when I went before the Planning Commission. And that Act was passed during the time when late Sri Sh. Sanjeevayya was the Chief Minister. I had an occasion to protest that this Act should not be an idle Act under this Chief Ministership. He told me that he was helpless because very influential sections were not favourable to land reforms. I was not in the Joint Select Committee then. With regard to the present Act, it was passed in September 1972.
The then Chief Ministers said that the implementation of the Act would be completed by April, 1973.

For that reason he had opposed the two ordinances prohibiting alienation of to those lands. It was provided under that Act that peoples representatives should be associated as Members of the Tribunal and that the District Munisipals must act as the Chairmen of the Tribunals. But unfortunately this Act was kept in a cold storage. Even for receiving President's assent it took much time. If the Act had been implemented immediately after it was passed in 1972-73, then, it would have yielded benefits which would be ten or fifteen times than that which are accrued now. The atmosphere in the entire country was so favourable that the resistance to the implementation of the Act then would not have been present at all. But then, who prevented this Act from coming into force immediately? It came into force only on 1-1-1975.

Now Sir, various figures are given, various statements are made but from the Budget Books it is quite clear that the State Government has spent Rs. 15 crores for the implementation of this Act. From the statements made by the Hon'ble Minister for Revenue so far show that only 6,000 acres of wet land and about 1 lakh and odd acres of dry land has been distributed. More is expected but we do not know what would come of it. The recent amendment to the Act was opposed by us. Out of 3 lakhs and odd declarations, only 55,000 declarations' it was found, were yielding surplus according to the figures calculated. But the recent amendment to the Act, which was introduced in the last Assembly Session, I submitted in this House, would put the clock back and would act as a clog on the speedy implementation because every return would be again reopened. Apart from this, it is quite clear that this implementation of the Act which has costed the State Government Rs. 15 crores has not even benefited 0.01% of the land-less poor. When that is so, unfortunately the amendment to the Andhra Pradesh Tenancy Act which was introduced in 1970 and which was again reintroduced in 1974 and was passed by this House, has not yet been implemented. It has been kept in cold storage, on the spurious pretext that it would defeat the implementation of the Land Ceiling Act. 10 lakhs of tenants lost their precious rights under the previous Act. That Act conferred permanent occupancy rights on the tenants and a right of preemption to purchase the properties. The land lords have been careful enough. They have clearly not show the tenants in their declarations. I do not know, who gave the advice that if that Act was implemented, it would defeat the provisions of this Act. I remember Mr. Vanka Satyanarayana also stated that it would defeat the provisions of this Act. I do not know why the Communist Party,
attitude was for non-implementation of the amendment to the Tenancy Act. I am not finding fault with them. Let them not take it in that sense. They might have been misled by wrong information.

Immediately after the filing of the declarations at least, that Act could have been brought into effect but the results is that the Act has not been brought into force even now, with the result that at least 10 lakhs of tenants lost their right to permanent rights of occupancy.

While this is the actual position, some responsible Congress leaders have been trying to malign the Janatha Party saying that this is the party of the landlord. Again, my friend Mr. Vanka Satyanarayana seems to have fallen in line with those of the Congress leaders. To remove the doubts of the Members of the Ruling Party and also the Members of the Communist Party and also of the gullible public, I want to read from the Janatha Party's policy on land-reforms. This is what the Janatha Party's manifesto says and if the people still go on saying that this is the part of the landlord, they are falling themselves and they are not being honest.

This is what the party says: "The party is committed to agrarian reforms covering tenurial relationships, ownerships and consolidation of holdings. The party notes that owing to the insincere implementation of land ceiling legislation, the available surplus land declared much less distributed has been pitifully small. The party will honestly implement land legislation, provides machinery for scrutinising fraudulent transfers and dispossession and plug such loophole, as that come to light: landlordism will be abolished; surplus lands and other reclaimed lands will be distributed amongst the landless particularly the Harijans and adivasis. The will also be provided the wherewithal effectively to cultivate the holdings".

Sri E. Ayyapu Reddy:—If this is the standard by which Mr. Srikrishna wants to Judge, I can also quote about the conduct and character of persons who claimed to owe allegiance to the Communist party and indulge in so many atrocities.

Sri V. Srikrishna:—We also have an introspection.

Sri E. Ayyapu Reddy:—What the party says and what party manifesto shows is important; if you still want to.......... .

Sri V. Srikrishna:—Congress Manifesto also says the same thing.
Sri E. Ayyapu Reddy: With regard to the claim that the Congress party is the champion of the Poor, the weak, the depressed and the oppressed, we have to examine it closely. The depiction of Indira Gandhi as the champion of the oppressed, the harijans is mostly not based on facts. Our own budget figures will reveal what we are doing to the Poorer sections.

12-00 Noon. The income from the excise rentah is estimated to be Rs. 86 crores for 1977-78. Out of this Rs. 16½ crores comes from today and out of the balance at least Rs. 50 crores or Rs. 45 crores come from arrack. Only Rs. 5 crores comes from beer and foreign liquors, who are contributing this excess income. Toddy, certainly is consumed by the Harijans, scheduled castes, scheduled tribes and backward classes. They are contributing to the exchequer Rs. 16.5 crores. Are they getting today. No. They are getting something, what is called spurious mixture of chloral hydrate. This was brought to the notice of the State Government in the report given by Dr. Krishnaswamy on the Suryapet Liquor Tragedy. This was also brought to the notice of the State Government by the report of the Subordinate Legislation Committee Review of the Excise Rules. Rs. 16.5 crores come from the blood and sweat of the Harijans and the backward classes. Out of the crores, nearly Rs. 40 crores come from only. Naturally, the toddy contractors, the excise contractors, the manufacturers the dealers and all these People have also derived sufficient income from these persons. So when they are contributing about Rs. 56 crores or Rs. 56 Rs. 60 crores to the Exchequer, what is it that is being doled out to them. Is it Rs. 6 crores or Rs. 8 crores or Rs. 10 crores. The maximum that can be said from various schemes is Rs. 18 crores and not more than that. We are swindling them and we are taking from them Rs. 16.5 crores and much more than that from toddy only and from arrack and other things about Rs. 40 crores. The minimum that we can do by way of justice of quid pro quo is to allot 80% of the income from this excise to the benefits of the rural Poor and the backward classes, the harijans and the scheduled tribes. If we want to do any justice to them, we need not adopt a big pose of helping them. If we want they are paying to the state Exchequer is paid back to them and it is spent for welfare schemes. Then we need not pose as if we are the champions of the backward classes.

To me, these Poorer sections appear to be as happy as a school child who allows the thief to rob him of his ear ring if only a peppermint is placed in his hands. The poorer sections do not know what exactly the amount they are contributing to the State Exchequer. The indirect taxation that flows from this drink evil is filling the coffers of the state. It is a pity that nobody has paid any attention to it. Mahatma, the Father of the Nation insisted on prohibition because he was the practical Philosopher of the poor. It is a pity
(General Discussion.)

that none of the so-called champions of this fact. Added to this Sir the effect of these poisonous mixtures and these poisonous drinks is having on the health of the rural poor is incalculable. If only a medical check up and a medical examination of these persons who are addicted to drink is taken it would show the degraded state of health of the poor. In fact, in Nizamabad one of the Sessions Judges told me that he tried many cases where persons were accused of murder and the murder was by twisting the person he falls dead--by mere twisting. According to him, he told me, that this chlo­ral hydrate drink together with under-nourishment is resulting in practically these persons becoming physically useless even at the age of 45 or so. It is a pity none of our leaders are aware of the calamity and the ruin this drink evil is causing to them who are contributing so much to the State Coffers.

I can only say that what we are giving to them is by way of a buffalo here and a goat there is given just for the purpose of propaganda and not as a scheme to help them. So, my submission Sir, this so called championing the cause of the backward classes and the poor is a myth.

Coming to the rural economy, it has to be admitted that it is in doldrums. It has been found by reputed economists that 30 years of independence has not resulted in regeneration of the rural economy. It is found that it is in doldrums. It has also been found that the poor people are running away from the village and there has been an unhealthy exodus to the cities for the purpose of seeking employment. It is found by the Economists of International repute that the peasant in India even today is the most exploited person. Now, it has been admitted by us also because in the last Sessions only an enactment to relieve rural indebtedness has been passed by us. Moving that Bill the Minister said that Andhra stands as No. 4 in rural indebtedness. Our State is called ANNA PURNA in name and it is only APPULA PURNA in reality. Nothing has been done for the peasant which can make him live a better standard of life than what he was living about 30 years ago.

It would be illustrated from the very fact that only Rs. 4 crores has been allotted for rural water supply. The Fifth plan Document says that Rs. 51 crores are necessary, according to the Explanatory Note. There is only Rs. 47 lakhs allotted for rural water supply. But according to the Statement contained in the speech of the Finance Minister, about Rs. 4 crores are allotted. Where from the Finance Minister made that statement, I am not just now able to find out. But taking it, that Rs. 4 crores have been allotted for 10,000 villages, will it be possible for us to give at least drinking water to all our villages in the next 10 or 15 years?
27th June, 1977.

Annual Financial Statement (Budget) for 1977-78.
(General Discussion)

We are spending Rs. 36 crores on police. It was only Rs. 15 crores that we were spending in 1975 but it has more than doubled itself. The expenditure on police has doubled itself.

We are spending almost about a crore for the Cinema industry. We have allotted Rs. 80 lakhs for the families of 8 lakhs of fishermen. We have allotted Rs. 1.25 crores for 6 lakhs of handloom weavers.

The facts themselves speak how far we are interested in the upliftment of the poor. It becomes clear when we merely study the facts and compare and contrast them with one another.

Rural indebtedness was sought to be relieved but no debt relief boards were formed. In fact, in the Agricultural Relief Act the percentage of interest was only 3½.

But all the institutional credit that is doled out to the farmer, they carry an interest from 10 to 15%. But no attempt has been made to give any directive from the State Government to these institutional credits that they should carry only interest at the rate of 5%.

Coming to the huge investments on power and irrigation, the State Government probably seemed to be thinking that it has achieved a miracle by having a plan for about Rs. 325 crores. My only objection for these huge allotments is this. We have been absolutely uneconomic in taking up so many projects simultaneously.

One project at a time should be taken. If that is done it would have yielded results. It would have resulted in speedy, economic, concentrated implementation of that project. It would have begun to yield results. After one project is completed we can take up another project. It would have resulted in lots of economy to the State and the burden of establishment could have also been within limits. So many projects are taken up simultaneously and huge amounts are spent. We know that 15% to 20% of investment of the project is going to the packets of the contractors. This is a boom period to the contractors. It is surprising to note that nothing was done to organise the labour and to see that the benefits of these projects directly flow to the labour class. Labour has not been organised. These contractors are not giving to the labour and they are given to the contractors. Therefore this is not known. I can only say that these big projects will immediately result in enrichment of the labour class, the class which is able to own all the means. Added to this there is lack of dynamism on the part of the project wing. It had resulted in delay and enormous loss to the State Government. The Financial advisers in the project wings is a dead weight on the speedy implementation of these projects. Their advice has resulted in greater loss and not in greater saving. This has become clear from the report of the Commission on Perubhotlapalem deep cut as well as answers given with regard to the Srisailam project. We have lost socialism. In fact the first chapter and the last chapter on socialism is the Land Reforms Act. The Congress has not come
forward with any further slogan on socialism. The budget does not contain any provision for socialism. If we take that the Land Reforms Act as the last slogan of the Congress Party, then we can readily ask them 'have we achieved socialism? Have we abolished the gulf between the rich and poor? Have we abolished poverty? The answer is 'no'. I am sure the Congress is still making research for fresh slogans but the people hereafter will not be taken away by mere slogans but they will judge us by the implementation. Even if we had lost the battle for socialism it would have not mattered. Unfortunately we did not allow the welfare State to exist. The welfare State became a Police State. From 1972 we were spending only Rs. 15 crores on Police. To-day we are spending Rs. 36 crores, more than 100% increase. Police Department was the pet department and the favourite department of the Chief Minister. He granted whatever they wanted. Last year the detection in crimes position has not improved. According to statistics grave crimes have doubled. One would expect that in doubling the Police force there would be greater safety to the citizens. But that is not the case here. Our administrative machinery has become top-heavy. From the budget it is clear that we are spending Rs. 1 crore per day. The poor tax-prayer is paying at the rate of Rs. 1 crore per day to maintain the present administrative setup. It is not surprising, What happened in Delhi was, the Prime Minister Secretariat became supreme authority. Separate Secretariat was built up. The power was wielded by the Personal Secretary. During the last 4 or 5 years we became accustomed to take orders from the private secretary of the Prime Minister or the private secretary of the Chief Minister. It is said that Sri Dhawan, has the power to include or exclude the members in the Cabinet. That was the setup there and in our State also we copied that setup. This bureaucratic machinery has become top-heavy and top echelons in the bureaucracy can get whatever they want. They can get jobs for their kith and kin because there are so many directors here and everywhere. I am not here trying to criticise any particular individual, because I have no contact or ill will against any one of them. I am only at pains to explain that we have allowed a bureaucratic machinery to develop these things. So, the people of Andhra Pradesh have to decide in the near future whether they want democracy or bureaucracy; whether they want police raj or a welfare raj? I hope they will judge us correctly. Thank you.

(General Discussion.)

Sri A. Sreeramulu:—Is he reading a prepared speech?

Sri S. Jaipal Reddy:—I think he is reading a note.

Sri A. Sreeramulu:—Is he read a reply like that?

Sri P. Ranga Reddy:—I have prepared notes on the points made by members. I will have to go through them and wherever it is necessary .......

Sri A. Sreeramulu:—Point of order, Sir. According to Rules of Procedure a Minister can read a statement in reply to a question, in reply to a calling attention made. But can the Minister read a prepared speech? If so, members on this side, we can prepare speeches and read. What exactly is the rule position? According to rule the Minister cannot be allowed to read a prepared reply. He can refer but he cannot read the statement prepared by his Secretary.

Mr. Speaker:—Here and there he can refer.

Sri P. Ranga Reddy:—Sir, you know very well. You know the procedure in Parliament also.

Mr. Speaker:—He has a right to speak in English.

Sri P. Ranga Reddy:—Sir, I sought your permission. You have permitted me. I know also the Ministers including the
Annual Financial Statement (Budget) 27th June, 1977.

(General Discussion)

Prime Minister's speech was read out in reply to the debate; but all the same I have now refrained from speaking in English. I will speak in Telugu. ప్రముఖ మాజీ సాంప్రదాయం ప్రకటించానికి నిర్ణయించాను. మనం అనే వారిని లభించాయానికి నిర్ణయించాను. కాని, మనం అంటే కారణం మనిషియులు సంప్రదాయం ప్రకటించే నిర్ణయానికి నిర్ణయించాను. అందువల్ల, మనం అంటే కారణం మనిషియులు సంప్రదాయం ప్రకటించానికి నిర్ణయించాను. మనం అంటే కారణం మనిషియులు సంప్రదాయం ప్రకటించానికి నిర్ణయించాను. మనం అంటే కారణం మనిషియులు సంప్రదాయం ప్రకటించానికి నిర్ణయించాను. మనం అంటే కారణం మనిషియులు సంప్రదాయం ప్రకటించానికి నిర్ణయించాను.
84 27th June, 1977. Annual Financial Statement (Budget)
for 1977-78.
(General Discussion)

I would however like to submit that it is not always borne in
mind that there is a basic difference between a national Budget and a
state Budget and that the kind of expectations or criticisms that one
can entertain in regard to national Budget would not always apply at
the State level. The Union Finance Minister said in his speech "The
Budget of the Central Government is major instrument for shaping of
the country's social and economic policies." This cannot be said to
the same extent in regard to a State Budget, since large part of the
economy is outside the control of either State Government policies or
actions. Investments in the total investments in the State economy,
roughly one third being investments in the Central sector and one-third
being in the Private Sector. The Union Government is directly responsible
for the Central Sector and has the powers and instruments to effect
decisions and investments in the Private Sector, both of which are
lacking so far as the State Government are concerned. Therefore my
submission is that any analysis or critique of the State Budget has
necessarily to be very limited and less wide-ranging than it can be in
the case of a Budget like that of the Union Budget.

On page 4 of this document Rs 70.40 crore had been shown against Revenue Expenditure instead of Rs.73.84 crore.
Anaua! Financial Statement (Budget) 27th June, 1977.
for 1977-78.
(General Discussion)

The closing balance for the year has been shown at page 1 of the same publication and it is shown as (—) 61.86 crores. The figure quoted by Sri Ranga Doss on page 2 is the net deficit of the year which is (—) 62.68 crores.

Sri A. Sreeramulu.—The language of the House is English you according to Rules. So, there is no question of seeking permission of raising the question of pardon. Rule 331 says ‘that the business of the Assembly shall be transacted in English': You need not be apologetic.

Sri P. Ranga Reddy:—I have sought the permission of the House. I hope the honourable member would not press me to withdraw it.

He raised a question about the State of the economy and said that the per capita income in the State had increased only by 32 paise in 1975-76 over 1974-75, while as during the same period the national...
income per capita had gone up considerably. If this one year is taken into account this is correct and these facts had been provided by us in our Review of Economic Trends. But it would not be correct to take a single year into account. For instance, in the previous year to this the per capita income rose by 1.6% whereas the All India income fell by 1.7% and in the year previous to that the State figure rose by 13.2 whereas the all India figure rose by only 3.6. The point we tried to make in the review of economic trends is that during the three years 1973-76 the State income at constant prices increased by 23.3 giving an average compound growth of 7.3% per annum. During the same period the corresponding growth rate for the National income was only about 4.8. The significant point to note is that the levels reached by the State Government during this period were unprecedented in the history of the State. For instance, the corresponding growth for the previous five years was only 2.6% compared to the 7.3% I mentioned earlier. The fact therefore remains that during this period the State economy registered a remarkable recovery and progress.

I readily admit that the favourable season conditions played an important part in this. Some Hon'ble Members on the other side of the House may not believe in divine influence but we do and we humbly acknowledge the blessings of that influence. But favourable seasonal conditions would not by themselves have led to this all around recovery but for the State Government having taken advantage of these circumstances, raised resources and stepped up investments in the economy. As I have mentioned earlier, we stepped up the outlays during the period from Rs. 93.58 crores in 1973-74 to over Rs. 148 crores in 1974-75 to Rs. 208 crores in 1975-76 Rs. 290 crores in 1976-77 and now to Rs. 380 crores in the current year. It may be of interest to Hon. Members that the entire outlay on the Fourth Plan was Rs. 449 crores while it is Rs. 380 Crores on the current year's Plan alone.

The Hon'ble Members also pointed out that the per capital income of the State was still less than the All India per capita income. This again is a fact. We are still one of those States whose per capita income is less than All India average. But as a result of the progress in the recent years the gap has been reduced; whereas in 1972-73 the per capita income of the State was 15 less than All India it is today only 10 less. One of the reasons for our being below the All India average is our high dependence on agriculture alone and in agricultural production also predominantly on paddy. For instance, in the very year about which the Hon'ble Member had mentioned that the increase in the per capita income was only 32 paise, the agricultural production actually had gone up and yet this did not reflect itself in
a corresponding increase in the per capita income because of the fall in prices of agricultural commodities. This is the reason why we are trying to encourage diversification of our economy and greater industrialisation.

The allocation for power generation which involves purchase of equipment. This is an item which involves pay-ment to the B.H.E.L. and to that extent can be said to have no immediate employment effect within the State at all. In the current year's plan about Rs. 40 crores will go under this item. From the employment angle this is no doubt regrettable, but Hon'ble Members will agree that the building up of power generation capacity is an essential item of infrastructure which will subsequently help create employment opportunities both in the industrial and agricultural sectors. Bar-ring this one item the other schemes fall into the following categories:

(1) Works of a capital nature which are directly employment-creating;

(2) Staff-oriented schemes: While there may be two opinions about the utility of these schemes, from other points of view, there is no doubt that they are employment-oriented.

(3) Economic support programmes: These are programmes which go to increase the income of the weakest sections and thus solve the problem of underemployment in rural areas.

(4) Welfare activities: These may not be employment-oriented and may in fact be inflationary. For instance, the allocation of house-sites could be considered inflationary in the sense that land is converted from productive to non-productive use and cash is injected into the economy. But obviously on this solitary consideration we cannot give up such welfare activities since they are intended to improve the quality of life for the lowest sections.
of the society. Thus is will be seen that our order of priorities in the Plan does take into account the need to orientate them towards employment. It is estimated that an outlay of the order envisaged in the current year’s plan would create about 40,000 jobs directly and in addition will create employment opportunities equivalent to about one thousand lakh mandays, which could be considered equivalent to full employment for about 4 lakhs, though I must add that in all cases these opportunities may not be affording full employment but only partial employment during the year. I admit that even this will not solve the problem of unemployment. As the Prime Minister himself pointed out, this is a problem that will take time for tackling. All we could claim is that we have not lost sight of this important priority and will try to do our best to continue to orient our policies so as to tackle this urgent problem.

Prices is another issue which has been agitating the minds of all of us. I did mention this point in the Budget speech. As I have myself mentioned, this is an aspect which requires to be carefully watched. All I said was that from an analysis of the indices it can be seen that the problem was somewhat less acute in our State than in all-India, admittedly because we happen to be an agriculturally oriented state and a surplus State in rice. But there is no denying the fact that our economy being a national economy, we cannot insulate ourselves from all-India trends and these trends have to be effected and controlled more by all-India policies than what we can do on our own. This does not mean that we do not have a duty to perform ourselves; we do have, and my colleague, the Minister for Municipal Administration, has already made a detailed statement in the Council on the steps taken to tackle this problem. One of the important items of mass consumption being edible oil, the State Civil supplies Corporation was requested to build up stocks of this commodity and they have already purchased 4371 tonnes of groundnut oil and 320 tonnes of refined groundnut oil. The Government of India have allotted 1500 tonnes of rape seed oil and 300 tonnes of Soya Been oil for Andhra Pradesh. Refined rape seed oil is being distributed in Hyderabad and Visakhapatnam at a retail rate of Rs. 8.50 per K.G. The Civil Supplies Corporation has also purchased various pulses to tackle the situation created by their scarcity. These are being sold to consumers at fair prices and through Super Bazars. The Government of India were also addressed to give preemption rights to the State Civil Supplies Corporation to buy oilseeds but this was not agreed to by them. They are being requested to reconsider this proposal. Thus, it will be seen...
that necessary steps are being taken to do whatever lies in the power of the State Government to tackle the situation created by the rising trend in prices.

Much is being said about rural orientation to the Plan. Whatever may be the pros and cons of this controversy at the national level, I fail to see its relevence at the State level because the State Plan has always necessarily been rural-oriented. In fact it is strange that till yesterday the State Governments were attacked for being too much concerned with only rural interests and today suddenly the point is made that there is no sufficient rural orientation in our plans. The Union Finance Minister said that the outlay on Agricultural and allied services, Major, Medium and Minor Irrigation projects, Cooperation and Power sectors attributable to rural areas works out to 30.4% of the aggregate Plan outlay. In our case the outlays on the corresponding items work out to 43%. As I have mentioned earlier we have had to make a large allocation for Power generation which is necessary for both industrial and agricultural development. Since it is difficult to allocate this between Industries and Agriculture, if we remove this allocation from the total outlay then Rs. 216 crores or 85% of the balance outlay in the Plan goes for schemes directly benefiting rural areas and only Rs. 39 crores or 15% goes to urban-oriented schemes such as Urban Water supply for Higher Education or teaching hospitals etc. I do not see therefore what further rural orientation can be given to our Plans.

Mention was made in the debate of the allocation for Rural Water supply and Rural roads. No doubt our allocation for Rural Roads is rather meagre being Rs. 50 lakhs for P.R. roads and Rs. 66 lakhs for Sugarcane Roads P.R. The total allocation for Roads however is Rs. 8.30 crores. I do not think however that it can be said that the allocation for the other roads that we have made which are essential PWD roads can be considered to be non-rural oriented. The road net work in our State itself requires improvement. There is no use merely concentrating on rural roads if the major links themselves are poor or missing. Several Hon'ble members have themselves made the plea for P.R. roads being taken over by the P.W.D. It would therefore be misleading to draw a distinction between rural roads as such and other District roads. Any improvement of the total road network in the State will necessarily have an impact on the rural economy and not merely the so-called rural roads.

For rural Water Supply, a project report has been prepared in connection with the visit of a World Bank team looking into Rural Water Supply Schemes. In this it has been pointed out that “the
number of villages provided with drinking water supply prior to 1962 were 13,346 and the total number of villages covered by the end of IV Five Year Plan is 42,059 against the total number of 63,801 villages in the State. Out of the remaining 21,742 villages 7691 villages and hamlets were provided with drinking water facility during the year 1974 (April) to 1977 (end of March 1977) and it is proposed to cover 2700. Thus the balance of villages yet to be provided with drinking water facility is 11,351”. It has been estimated that the cost of providing minimum water supply to these villages including protected water supply in some villages and borewells in others would come to about 10 crores. The problem is thus one of a large magnitude.

The Union Finance Minister has stated that an additional provision of Rs. 40 crores over the existing provision has been made for drinking water facilities. If such additional assistance becomes available it will be possible to step up the allocation for this purpose and borewells and other.

The rural roads, drinking water supply and other rural-oriented programmes that are now being mentioned are nothing new. At the time of the formulation of the Fifth Five Year Plan itself, these items together with elementary education, rural medical facilities, rural electrification etc., had been included in what was called the Minimum Needs Programme with a view to providing certain minimum levels by the end of the Fifth Plan period. Unfortunately, the needs of the Irrigation and Power have proved so overwhelming that the allocation for Minimum Needs Programme has had to undergo a reduction. Thus the allocation for Power and Irrigation which was 56 per cent in the original Draft Fifth Plan has now been put at 61% in the revised Fifth Plan with the result that the other sectors have not received that we originally intended. This is a hard choice we have to make. Power is an essential infrastructure for both industrial and agricultural development; irrigation is the very basis of agriculture. The Union Finance Minister himself has said that “irrigation holds the key to increased agricultural production”. He has stressed the need for initiating action in the current Plan on new irrigation Projects’. It is reported that a World Bank Report has stated as follows:

The most significant opportunity for increased agricultural investment is in accelerating the rate of growth of irrigation, the input most crucial to the success of high-yielding agricultural technology. The development of untapped irrigation potential the acceleration of ongoing construction and the rehabilitation and modernisation of irrigation projects offer opportunities addition for public investment.
In our State we have been laying emphasis on irrigation right from the beginning and our priority is now justified by the statements made above. But the price we have paid for this priority for power and irrigation is that we have not been able to do in other sectors what we would have liked to do. There is certainly a case for increasing the allocations in other sectors, but there is an overall limit to resources since even the Rs. 350 crore plan has a certain deficit in resources. Within this constraint if the argument is that there is scope for reorientation of priorities. I would like to know what this scope is in the light of what I have explained above.

This brings me to the subject of irrigation which again criticism was raised regarding the performance as well as the relative emphasis between major and other types of irrigation. Some Hon'ble members wanted to know what was potential created with the large amount of investment made in agriculture so far. The total investment from 1951 would of the order of 634 crores against which the initial potential created is about 16 lakh hectares. The area irrigated in 1975-76 is 4.5 million hectares which represents about 40% of the estimated ultimate irrigation potential in the State of 10.98 Million hectares. I would submit that this is no mean achievement. No doubt there is some lag between the creation of irrigation potential and its utilisation particularly in the case of larger projects. It is in order to tackle this problem that a separate Demand of Command area Development has been set up. One of the main reasons for this lag was the delay in the excavation of field channels which was considered to be a responsibility of the farmers themselves. In view of this in September, 1973 it was decided that field channels would be excavated upto the 25 acre limit at project cost. Since this also did not seem to improve the situation it has now been decided that field channels would be excavated at the project cost by the project authorities upto each survey number. With this the lag between creation and utilisation potential should be reduced if not removed.
Annual Financial Statement (Budget) for 1977-78

(Genereal Discussion)

[Document content in Telugu script]

Translation:

27th June, 1977.

[Document content in English]

Translation:

[Document content in English translation]
Annual Financial Statement
(Budget) for 1977-78.
(General Discussion.)

27th June, 1977. 97

...
27th June, 1977.
Annual Financial Statement
Budget for 1977-78.
(General Discussion).

Sir, the Government have already introduced the facility of ambulatory clinics and mobile input projects in the districts of Chittoor, Cuddapah, Kurnool, Anantapur, Mahaboobnagar, Hyderabad, Nalgonda, Khammam and Prakasam.
So far a total of 6.89 lakh farmers had been identified under the Small Farmers Development Agency programme. While 199 lakhs had been enrolled as members of primary cooperative societies, 3.0 lakh farmers were so far benefited under the scheme.

Steps are being taken to meet the consumption requirements also of the farmers. These requirements are assessed at Rs. 18 crores of which Rs. 9 crores are proposed to be met by cooperatives. Government have also proposed to provide assistance for making available consumption credit in 'grey areas' where the cooperatives, have not been reorganised on the criteria of viability.
Annual Financial Statement
(Budget) for 1977-78.
(General Discussion).

Sr. 27th June, 1977.

Sr. 3rd Annual Report of the Annual Financial Statement
(Budget) for 1977-78.

Sr. 4th Annual Report of the Annual Financial Statement
(Budget) for 1977-78.

Sr. 5th Annual Report of the Annual Financial Statement
(Budget) for 1977-78.

Sr. 6th Annual Report of the Annual Financial Statement
(Budget) for 1977-78.

Sr. 7th Annual Report of the Annual Financial Statement
(Budget) for 1977-78.

Sr. 8th Annual Report of the Annual Financial Statement
(Budget) for 1977-78.

Sr. 9th Annual Report of the Annual Financial Statement
(Budget) for 1977-78.

Sr. 10th Annual Report of the Annual Financial Statement
(Budget) for 1977-78.

Sr. 11th Annual Report of the Annual Financial Statement
(Budget) for 1977-78.

Sr. 12th Annual Report of the Annual Financial Statement
(Budget) for 1977-78.

Sr. 13th Annual Report of the Annual Financial Statement
(Budget) for 1977-78.

Sr. 14th Annual Report of the Annual Financial Statement
(Budget) for 1977-78.

Sr. 15th Annual Report of the Annual Financial Statement
(Budget) for 1977-78.

Sr. 16th Annual Report of the Annual Financial Statement
(Budget) for 1977-78.

Sr. 17th Annual Report of the Annual Financial Statement
(Budget) for 1977-78.

Sr. 18th Annual Report of the Annual Financial Statement
(Budget) for 1977-78.

Sr. 19th Annual Report of the Annual Financial Statement
(Budget) for 1977-78.

Sr. 20th Annual Report of the Annual Financial Statement
(Budget) for 1977-78.

Sr. 21st Annual Report of the Annual Financial Statement
(Budget) for 1977-78.

Sr. 22nd Annual Report of the Annual Financial Statement
(Budget) for 1977-78.

Sr. 23rd Annual Report of the Annual Financial Statement
(Budget) for 1977-78.

Sr. 24th Annual Report of the Annual Financial Statement
(Budget) for 1977-78.

Sr. 25th Annual Report of the Annual Financial Statement
(Budget) for 1977-78.

Sr. 26th Annual Report of the Annual Financial Statement
(Budget) for 1977-78.

Sr. 27th Annual Report of the Annual Financial Statement
(Budget) for 1977-78.

Sr. 28th Annual Report of the Annual Financial Statement
(Budget) for 1977-78.

Sr. 29th Annual Report of the Annual Financial Statement
(Budget) for 1977-78.

Sr. 30th Annual Report of the Annual Financial Statement
(Budget) for 1977-78.
(General Discussion)

At least 10% would be set apart for listed Backward Classes and economically backward classes.

In the Scheduled Caste hostels 40% of the seats are given to Scheduled Tribes, listed Backward Classes and Economically
Backward Classes and Harijan Christians on a proportionate basis. Similarly in Backward Classes hostels also there is a percentage which is reserved for Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes so as to ensure social integration at that level.

Smt. J. Eswari babi:—What is the meaning of Harijan Christians?

I may mention that as against 3.5 crores provided in 76-77 an amount of Rs. 5.17 crores has been provided in the current budget which shows an increase of roughly 50% over the last year's budget provision. We have decided to participate in this venture by investing an amount of Rs. 9 crores. Acquisition of 1000 acres required for this project has been taken up and in the final stage Plans for long-term water and power requirements are being scrutinised by the Government. The approach road for the project site has been laid.
efforts are being made by the Government to get this project completed earlier. Similarly a question was asked about the Tyres and Tubes factory to be set up at Mangalagiri. This is followed by State Government with the Industrial Development Bank of India for sanctioning the term loans and the Govt. will take all steps in this regard. Similarly the project of setting up a steel plant at Visakhapatnam is also being considered. Union Government are keen on establishing the steel plant at Visakhapatnam.

1. Mr. S. Venkateswarlu:— The Steel plant is being considered by the Government. The Government is also considering the setting up of a steel plant at Visakhapatnam.
(General Discussion).

The Tribunals have decided 3.79 lakh cases and determined an extent of 12.89 lakh acres as surplus.

[General Discussion].

This document contains information regarding the annual financial statement for the year 1977-78. It includes details of budget discussions, possibly on land acquisition and distribution of land among weaker sections of the population. The beneficiaries include scheduled castes, scheduled tribes, and other backward classes, among others. The text is in a language that appears to be Telugu, and it mentions the distribution of land, with a significant amount (2.1 lakh acres) taken possession of after all formalities were observed. Out of this, 1 lakh acres and odd has been distributed to the weaker sections of the population.

The beneficiaries comprise 4892 scheduled castes, 14,252 scheduled tribes, 17,680 backward classes, and 3631 belonging to other castes. The text also mentions the distribution of land among various castes and sections, with specific figures provided for each category.
[General Discussion].

Sri A. Sriramulu:—When the Hon’ble Minister completes his reply we should get at least 15 minutes to seek clarifications. I request the Hon’ble Speaker to kindly extend the sitting so that we can seek clarifications.

1-30 p.m. (Contd.)
Annual Financial Statement

27th June, 1977.

[General Discussion].

Sri A. Sri Ramulu:—It is not for you to simply go on extolling yourself with the work done by the entire House. Your party at the Centre almost defeated your intentions. Why do you simply want to take credit for the work done by the entire House?

Sri S. Jaipal Reddy:—The Congress Legislature Party passed a resolution urging upon the State Government to nationalise sugar factories. Under the law the State Government is not debarred from nationalising the sugar factories. In fact, the then Government of India has left the matter to the State Government. Why is the State Government sleeping over that?
Annual Financial Statement
[Budget] for 1977-78.
(General Discussion),

Sri P. Ranga Reddy: —I will tell.

Sri A. Sriramulu—That is the pertinent question which he has to answer.

Sri P. Ranga Reddy:—These three points were raised by the Leader of the opposition. I thought, in all fairness, I hope to meet and explain the Government's stand on these matters.

Sri S. Jaipal Reddy:—As I said earlier, a resolution was passed in the Congress Legislature Party to this effect. I was one of those Members. I am referring to their party agenda also. They refused by floating the resolution of this House only to expose the skin-deep socialism of our Finance Minister Sir.

Sri P. Ranga Reddy—The skin-deep thing has been there when the hon. Member was there in my party. It is no more there now.

Sri S. Jaipal Reddy—That is the reason why I left the party Sir.

Sri A. Sriramulu—We are now demanding why the resolution of this House has not been implemented?

Sri A. Sriramulu—Sir, now the Finance Minister has eloquently enunciated his party's policy. If really the Ministers and the party sincerely believe in what they speak on whatever problem, we want an answer whether the Ministry is prepared to immediately nationalise the sugar factories. Secondly, I have raised points but...
Annual Financial Statement
27th June, 1977.

[General Discussion]

did not get any answer. What about the Rs. 50 lakhs of scandal in Warangal forest; what happened to Rs. 80 lakhs of Markfed; what happened to the enquiry Officer’s report and finally what about the Inspector General taking away files to a distant place? Do they speak about the efficiency of the administration? These are the three points for which I want the answers.

Sri P. Ranga Reddy:—I have already told that I am not going to the details of the charges which are already submitted by the members and a Commission has been appointed also. Some of these things have been submitted by the Members. The Commission has been appointed and it is going into the details. Under these circumstances, I think, it will not be fair on my part to deal with those matters.

Sri A. Sriramulu:—With regard to the policy relating to the nationalisation of sugar industry and the I.G. of Prisons taking away files are not part of the enquiry. Warangal forest affair is not part of the enquiry. Let not the Ministry take shelter under the appointment of Commission of enquiry.

Sri P. Ranga Reddy:—Like this every Member has made allegations. Can you expect me to get all the matters enquired. I am trying to get information. I will pass on to the Ministers concerned and the Members will get the replies on the respective Demands. You would appreciate that how difficult it would be for me to get all the information for all the allegations made in this House. With regard to the sugar industry. I have declared just now. Let me declare once again. It is the policy of the Government to nationalise this sugar industry and respect of the wishes of this House. If you want me whether I am going to do tomorrow or day after, it is not the time that I can commit that I am going to do. I will have to see from many other aspects. But I assure you that I stand by that Resolution which this hon. House has passed.

Sri A. Sriramulu:—We have waited for 5 years and how long can we stand on it?
27th June, 1977.  

[General Discussion].

[Text content in Telugu language]

General Discussion)

Sri P. Ranga Reddy:— I am sorry, do not take it seriously. Regarding Post-Graduate centre at Anantapur, I may mention that an amount of Rs. 15 lakhs has been provided in the plan budget. We have also sent proposals for starting Post-Graduate Centres at Cuddapah and Kuruvool to the University Grants Commission and we are waiting their concurrence. An amount of Rs. 2 lakhs for the proposed centres has also been included in the current year. Hence, I can assure the Hon’ble Members that there is no question of any injustice being done to the Rayalaseema area.

(j) Raju Reddy:— I am sorry, can you please write it clearly?
(General Discussion).

1-50 p.m.

(1) 5. రాయబోయ్ తిరుమల్: సాంస్కృతిక ఉద్భవాల ప్రశ్నల ప్రశ్నాంశం ఒక వాటి మీద సమీక్ష చేసిన జాతి గారి చేసే విచారణలు. లక్షణాలు మీద వృత్తి కోసం నాకు సంబంధించిన విషయాలు ప్రచురించండి.

(2) 5. మాయాగారి: సాంస్కృతిక ఉద్భవాల ప్రశ్నల ప్రశ్నాంశం ఒక వాటి మీద సమీక్ష చేసిన జాతి గారి చేసే విచారణలు. లక్షణాలు మీద వృత్తి కోసం నాకు సంబంధించిన విషయాలు ప్రచురించండి.

(3) 5. రాయాగారి: సాంస్కృతిక ఉద్భవాల ప్రశ్నల ప్రశ్నాంశం ఒక వాటి మీద సమీక్ష చేసిన జాతి గారి చేసే విచారణలు. లక్షణాలు మీద వృత్తి కోసం నాకు సంబంధించిన విషయాలు ప్రచురించండి.

(4) 5. రాయబోయ్ తిరుమల్: సాంస్కృతిక ఉద్భవాల ప్రశ్నల ప్రశ్నాంశం ఒక వాటి మీద సమీక్ష చేసిన జాతి గారి చేసే విచారణలు. లక్షణాలు మీద వృత్తి కోసం నాకు సంబంధించిన విషయాలు ప్రచురించండి.

(5) 5. మాయాగారి: సాంస్కృతిక ఉద్భవాల ప్రశ్నల ప్రశ్నాంశం ఒక వాటి మీద సమీక్ష చేసిన జాతి గారి చేసే విచారణలు. లక్షణాలు మీద వృత్తి కోసం నాకు సంబంధించిన విషయాలు ప్రచురించండి.

(6) 5. రాయాగారి: సాంస్కృతిక ఉద్భవాల ప్రశ్నల ప్రశ్నాంశం ఒక వాటి మీద సమీక్ష చేసిన జాతి గారి చేసే విచారణలు. లక్షణాలు మీద వృత్తి కోసం నాకు సంబంధించిన విషయాలు ప్రచురించండి.
Annual Financial Statement (Budget) 27th June, 1977.

for 1977-78

(General Discussion)

(i) 5. (for passing the) following议案 & (for passing the) following议案

(ii) 10. (for passing the) following议案 & (for passing the) following议案

113
Annual Financial Statement (Budget) for 1977-78.

(General Discussion)

114 27th June, 1977.
Annual Financial Statement (Budget) 27th June, 1977

(General Discussion)

for 1977-78.

2-00 p.m.

1. The Honourable Member (General Discussion):—The Hon. Mr. 1977—78. 78. Hon. Mr. Mr. in 78.

2. The Honourable Member (General Discussion):—The Hon. Mr. 1977—78. 78. Hon. Mr. Mr. in 78.
Mr. Speaker:—The House now stands adjourned till 8.30 a.m. tomorrow.

(The House, then adjourned till half past Eight on 28th June 1977.)